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ADVERTISEMENTS inserted for 60 cents per square for the first, and 30 cents for each succeeding publication. Advertisers are requested to state the number of insertions desired, or they will be continued till forbid, and charged accordingly.
Letters to the Editor must be post paid.

Groceries.

THE Subscriber has just received in addition to his stock of Groceries, the following articles, viz
LEMON SIRUP, which he will sell by the gallon or bottle. ☞ This Article is prepared from Robe of Limes, and will keep without fermenting. When mixed with water for *Lemonade*, or water in a proportion of spirits for *Punch*, it will be found equal to fresh Limes, and very superior to the Lemon Sirup prepared with the Essence of Lemons, which is neither fit for Punch or Lemonade, as it does not partake of the fruit.
Clarified LIME JUICE, (prepared to keep for years in a warm climate, even if exposed to the sun,) by the gallon or bottle.
Best West India SHRUB, by the gallon.
Do. TAMARINDS, by the pound.
Ten years old Grenada RUM, of superior strength, and
Cognac BRANDY, by the gallon or bottle.
DUNCAN MAC RAE.
Fayetteville, June 3, 1830. 78-3t.

DAVID SHAW,

HAS just received from New York, the following articles which he offers low for *cash:*

Fresh Lime Juice,	Castile Soap,
Lemon Sirup,	Sweet Oil, in flasks,
Seidlitz Powders,	Spanish Brown,
Soda Do.	Phosphorus Lights,
Glauber and Epsom Salts,	Bunch Raisins,
Calcined Magnesia,	Soft shell Almonds;
Roll Sulphur,	Palm Nuts,
Red, yellow & pale Bark,	Filberts,
Cream Tartar,	Loaf and lump Sugar,
Gum Camphor,	Pepper and Alspice,
Calomel and Jalap,	Moccoboy Snuff,
Prussina Blue, No. 1.	Scotch Do., &c. &c.

Fayetteville, June 2, 1830. 78-3w.

Sale Postponed.

The sale of one half of all the *FAYETTEVILLE WATER WORKS*, and the *DWELLING HOUSE & LOT* recently occupied by Mr. Hugh McLaurin, which was to have taken place to-day, is postponed until Tuesday, the 25th of May next.
HENRY W. AYER, *Trustee.*
April 20, 1830.

Further Postponement.

THE sale of the Property advertised above is postponed until *Thursday, the first of July next.*
N. B. Mr. Hugh McLaurin is hereby fully authorised to collect all debts which have accrued and become due to the said Water Works since the 27th of February past until they are sold.
H. W. AYER, *Trustee.*
May 25, 1830. 77ts.

Commission Store.

THE Subscriber has lately removed to his former Stand on Hay Street, a few doors west of the U. States Bank and Lafayette Hotel, where he will be glad to receive consignments of Merchandize or Produce for sale, to receive orders to make purchases, or to do any other Commission Business that may be entrusted to his charge; in all which he will endeavor to give satisfaction.
He intends keeping a general supply of the best

GROCERIES,

Including the choicest LIQUORS, &c.
DUNCAN MAC RAE.
Fayetteville, May 1, 1830 74 eow3w

For Rent,

A PEW in the Episcopal Church, in an eligible situation. Apply at this Office.
March 25. 68tf.

BANK OF THE UNITED STATES.

Mr. McDuffie's Report.—(Concluded.)

Although the expediency of renewing the charter of the present bank is not a question now submitted for the decision of Congress, the committee consider it so far involved in the matter referred to them, as to render it their duty to present some considerations bearing on that question, in addition to what they have said on the general expediency of maintaining such an institution. If a National Bank, similar to the present, be a necessary and proper agent for the accomplishment of the great purposes heretofore indicated, the only remaining question would seem to be, whether the charter of the present stockholders should be renewed, or a new set of stockholders incorporated.

In considering this question, Congress will, of course, be governed in some degree, by the terms on which the present stockholders will agree to accept a renewal of their charter. But, as the committee have satisfactory reasons for believing that terms eminently advantageous to the Government can be obtained, they will proceed to some other inquiries.—What, then, would be the effect of refusing to renew the present charter? And, in the first place, what are the inducements for pursuing that course?

It is sometimes alleged that the present stockholders are large capitalists, and, as the stock of the bank is some twenty per cent. above par, that a renewal of the charter would be equivalent to a grant to them of twenty per cent. upon their capital. It is true that a small proportion of the capital of the company belongs to very wealthy men. Something more than two millions of that owned in the United States belongs to persons holding upwards of one hundred thousand dollars each. It is also true that foreigners own seven millions, or one-fifth of the capital. But, on the other hand, it is to be remarked that the Government, in trust for the people of the U. States, holds seven millions; that persons owning less than five thousand dollars each, hold four millions six hundred and eighty-two thousand; and that persons owning between five and ten thousand dollars each, hold upwards of three millions. It is also worthy of remark, that a very considerable portion of the stock—very nearly six millions—is held by trustees and guardians, for the use of females and orphan children, and charitable and other institutions. Of the twenty-eight millions of the stock which is owned by individuals, only three millions four hundred and fifty-three thousand is now held by the original subscribers. All the rest has been purchased at the market prices—a large portion of it, probably, when those prices were higher than at present. Most of the investments made by wills, and deeds, and decrees in equity, for the use of females and minors, are believed to have been made when the stock was greatly above par. From this brief analysis, it will appear that there is nothing in the character or situation of the stockholders, which should make it desirable to deprive them of the advantage which they have fairly gained, by an application of their capital to purposes highly beneficial, as the committee have attempted to shew, to the Government and people of the United States. If foreigners own seven millions of the stock of the bank, our own government owns as much; if wealthy men own more than two millions, men in moderate circumstances own between seven and eight millions; and widows, orphans, and institutions devoted to charitable and other purposes, own nearly six millions.

But the objection that the stock is owned by men of large capital would apply with equal, if not greater force, to any bank that could be organized. In the very nature of things, men who have large surplus capitals are the principal subscribers at the first organization of a bank. Farmers, planters, merchants and manufacturers, having an active employment for their capitals, do not choose to be the first adventurers in a bank project. Accordingly, when the present bank went into operation, it is believed that most of the capital was owned by large capitalists, and under a much more unequal distribution than exists at present. The large amount of stock now held in trust for females and minors, has been principally, if not entirely, purchased since the bank went into operation; and the same remark is generally applicable to the stock in the hands of small holders. It is only when the character of a bank is fully established, and when its stock assumes a steady value, that these descriptions of persons make investments in it.

It is morally certain, therefore, that, if another distinct institution were created, on the expiration of the present charter, there would be a much greater portion of its capital subscribed by men of large fortunes, than is now owned by persons of this description, of the stock of the United States' Bank. Indeed, it might be confidently predicted, that the large capitalists who now hold stock in that bank, would, from their local position and other advantages, be the first to forestall the subscriptions to the new bank, while the small stockholders, scattered over the country, would be probably excluded, and the females and minors, and others interested in trust, investments made by decrees in equity, would be almost necessarily excluded, as the sanction of a court could scarcely be obtained, after the passage of the new act of incorporation, in time to authorise a subscription.

To destroy the existing bank, therefore, after it has rendered such signal services to the country, merely with a view to incorporate another, would be an act rather of cruelty and caprice, than of justice and wisdom, as it regards the present stockholders. It is no light matter to depreciate the property of individuals, honestly obtained, and usefully employed to the extent of five millions six hundred thousand dollars, and the property of the Government, to the extent of one million four hundred thousand dollars, purely for the sake of change. It would indicate a fondness for experiment, which a wise Government will not indulge upon slight considerations.

But the great injury which would result from the refusal of Congress to renew the charter of the present bank, would, beyond all question, be that which would result to the community at large. It would be difficult to estimate the extent of the distress which would naturally and necessarily result from the sudden withdrawal of more than forty millions of credit, which the community now enjoys from the bank.—But this would not be the full extent or the operation. The Bank of the United States, in winding up its concerns, would not only withdraw its own paper from circulation, and call in its debts, but would unavoidably make such heavy draughts on the local institutions for specie, as very greatly to curtail their discounts. The pressure upon the active, industrious, and enterprising classes, who depend most on the facilities of bank credit, would be tremendous. A vast amount of property would change hands at half its value, passing under the hammer, from the merchants, manufacturers, and farmers, to the large monied capitalists, who always stand ready to avail themselves of the pecuniary embarrassments of the community. The large stockholders of the present bank, the very persons whose present lawful gains it would be the object of some to cut off, having a large surplus money capital thrown upon their hands, would be the very first to speculate upon the distresses of the community, and build up princely fortunes upon the ruins of the industrious and active classes. On the other hand, the females and minors, and persons in moderate circumstances, who hold stock in the institution, would sustain an injury, in no degree mitigated by the general distress of the community.

A very grave and solemn question will be presented to Congress, when they come to decide upon the expediency of renewing the charter of the present bank. That institution has succeeded in carrying the country through the painful process necessary to cure a deep-seated disease in the national currency. The nation, after having suffered the almost convulsive agonies of this necessary remedy, is now restored to perfect health. In this state of things, it will be for Congress to decide whether it is the part of wisdom to expose the country to a degree of suffering almost equal to that which it has already suffered, for the purpose of bringing back that very derangement of the currency, which has been remedied by a process, as necessary as it was distressing.

If the Bank of the United States were destroyed, and the local institutions left without its restraining influence, the currency would almost certainly relapse into a state of unsoundness. The very pressure which the present bank, in winding up its concerns, would make upon the local institutions, would compel them either to curtail their discounts when most needed, or to suspend specie payments. It is not difficult to predict which of these alternatives they would adopt, under the circumstances in which they would be placed. The imperious wants of a suffering community would call for discounts, in language which could not be disregarded. The public necessities would demand, and public opinion would sanction, the suspension or at least an evasion, of specie payments.

But, even if this desperate resort could be avoided in a period of peace and general prosperity, neither reason nor experience will permit us to doubt, that a state of war would speedily bring about all the evils which so fatally affected the credit of the Government and the national currency, during the late war with Great Britain. We should be again driven to the same miserable round of financial expedients, which, in little more than two years, brought a wealthy community almost to the very brink of a declared national bankruptcy, and placed the Government completely at the mercy of speculating stockjobbers.

The Committee feel warranted, by the past experience of the country, in expressing it as their deliberate opinion, that, in a period of war, the financial resources of the country could not be drawn into efficient operation, without the aid of a national bank, and that the local banks would certainly resort to a suspension of specie payments. The maxim is eminently true in modern times, that money is the sinew of military power. In this view of the subject, it does appear to the committee, that no one of the institutions of the country, not excepting the army or navy, is of more vital importance than a national bank. It has this decided advantage over the army and navy: while they are of scarcely any value except in war, the bank is not less useful than either of them in war, and is also eminently useful in peace. It has another advantage, still greater. If, like the army or navy, it should cost the nation millions annually to sustain it, the expediency of the expenditure might be doubted. But, when it actually saves to the Government and to the country, as the committee have heretofore attempted to show, more millions annually than are expended in supporting both the army and navy, it would seem that, if there was any one measure of national policy, upon which all the political parties of the country should be brought to unite, by the impressive lessons of experience, it is that of maintaining a national bank.

It is due to the persons, who, for the last ten years, have been concerned in the administration of the bank, to state, that they have performed the delicate and difficult trust, committed to them, in such a manner as, at the same time, to accomplish the great national ends for which it was established, and promote the permanent interest of the stockholders, with the least practicable pressure upon the local banks. As far as the committee are enabled to form an opinion, from careful inquiry, the bank has been liberal and indulgent in its dealings with these institutions, and, with scarcely an exception, now stands in the most amiable relation to them. Some of those institutions have borne the most disinterested and unequivocal testimony in favor of the bank.

It is but strict justice also to remark, that the direction of the mother bank appears to have abstained, with scrupulous care, from bringing the power and influence of the bank to bear upon political questions, and to have selected, for the direction of the various branches, business men in no way connected with party politics. The committee advert to this part of the conduct of the directors, not only with a view to its commendation, but for the purpose of expressing their strong and decided conviction that the usefulness and stability of such an intention will materially depend upon a steady and undeviating adherence to the policy of excluding party politics and political partizans from all participation in its management. It is gratifying to conclude this branch of the subject, by stating, that the affairs of the present bank, under the able, efficient, and faithful guidance of its two last Presidents and their associates, have been brought from a state of great embarrassment into a condition of the highest prosperity. Having succeeded in restoring the paper of the local banks to a sound state, its resources are now such as to justify the directors in extending the issue and circulation of its paper so as to satisfy the wants of the community, both as it regards bank accommodations and a circulating medium. Upon the soundest principles of banking, the very ample resources of the institution would justify the directors in granting accommodations to a much greater extent than they have yet done; and though they have increased the circulation of their paper from four and a half to fourteen millions, since January, 1823, they are ready and willing to increase it still further, by discounting bills of exchange and other business paper. It is believed that the discounts and issues of the institution are now actually limited by the want of applications resting upon these, the only substantial and safe foundations of bank credit and circulation.

III. Having said thus much on the constitutionality and expediency of an incorporated National Bank, the only question which remains to be examined by the committee, is, the expediency of establishing "a National Bank founded upon the credit of the Government and its revenues."

It is presumed to have been the intention of the President, in suggesting the inquiry as to a bank founded upon the credit and revenues of the Government, to be understood as having allusion to a bank of discount and deposite. Such a bank, it is taken for granted, would have branches established in various parts of the Union, similar to those now established by the Bank of the United States, and co-extensive, with them. The great object of furnishing a national currency could not be accomplished, with an approach to uniformity, without the agency of such branches; and another object, second only in importance to the one just stated, the extension of the commercial facilities of bank accommodations to the different parts of the Union, could not be at all effected without such agency. If there should be simply a great control bank established at the Seat of Government, without branches to connect its operations with the various points of the commerce of the Union, the promise to pay specie for its notes, whenever presented, would be almost purely nominal. Of what consequence would it be to a merchant or planter of Louisiana, or a manufacturer or farmer of Maine, that he could obtain specie for bills of the National Bank, on presenting them at the City of Washington—a place wholly unconnected either with Louisiana or Maine by any sort of commercial intercourse, and where, consequently, these bills would never come in the regular course of trade?—A promise to pay specie at a place so remote from the place of circulation, and where the bills would never come but at great expense, and for the sole purpose of being presented for payment, would neither give credit to the notes, nor operate as an effective check upon excessive issues. Whatever credit such notes might have, at a distance from the place of issue, would not be because they were redeemable at the pleasure of the holder—for such would not be the fact; but principally because of the ultimate responsibility of the Government, and of their being receivable in payment of all dues to the Treasury.

They would rest, therefore, upon almost precisely the same basis of creditas the paper money of our Revolution to the assignats of Revolutionary France, and the Treasury notes the late war. These were receivable in discharge of debts due to the Treasury, and the Government was of course ultimately responsible for their payment; yet the two former depreciated almost to nothing, and the latter, though bearing interest, sunk to 20 per cent. below par.—But the notes of a central Government Bank without branches, would be subject to depreciation from a cause which constitutes a conclusive objection to such an institution. *There would be nothing to limit excessive issues but the discretion and prudence of the Government or of the direction.* Human wisdom has never devised any adequate security against the excessive issues, and, consequently, the depreciation of bank paper, but its actual, and easy, and prompt convertibility into specie at the pleasure of the holder. Experience has shown that, where the paper of a bank is, by any means, habitually circulated at places remote from the point where it is issued, and not connected with it by a regular commercial intercourse, there will not exist that easy and prompt convertibility which is so essential to the credit of bank paper. When bank bills are confined to their appropriate sphere of circulation, a redundant issue is certainly and immediately followed by a run upon the bank for specie. This timely admonition is as useful to the bank as it is to the community; for it enables the directors to avoid, with unfailing certainty, an excess equally injurious to both, and which no human sagacity could anticipate or prevent, by calculation merely. Whatever, therefore, in a system of bank circulation, prevents the reflux of redundant issues, necessarily destroys the only adequate security against these injuries and ruinous excesses.

But a Government Bank without branches would be obnoxious to another objection, which could not be obviated. Its loans would be confined to the District of Columbia; or if extended to the various parts of the Union, to say nothing of the inconvenience to which it would expose those at a distance who obtained accommodations, they would be unavoidably granted without any knowledge of the circumstances of the persons upon whose credit the Government would depend for re-payment. It would in fact, be, for all useful purposes, a mere District Bank.

These views of the subject have brought the committee to the conclusion, that, if a Government Bank should be established, it would have at least as many branches as the Bank of the United States, and probably a much greater number. Few administrations would have the firmness to resist an application to establish a branch, coming from any quarter of the Union, however injudicious the location might be, upon correct principles of commerce and banking.

The Bank of the United States employs five hundred agents, in the various parts of the Union, where its offices are established. From this fact some idea may be formed of the very great addition which would be made to the patronage of the Executive Government by the establishment of such a bank as the one under consideration.

But the patronage resulting from the appointment—the annual appointment—of these agents, great as it would doubtless be, would be insignificant and harmless, when compared with that which would result from the dispensation of bank accommodations to the standing amount of at least fifty millions of dollars! The mind almost instinctively shrinks from the contemplation of an idea so ominous to the purity of the Government and the liberties of the people. No Government of which the committee have any knowledge, except, perhaps, the despotism of Russia, was ever invested with a patronage at once so prodigious in its influence and so dangerous in its character. In the most desperate financial extremities, no other European government has ever ventured upon an experiment so perilous. If the whole patronage of the English monarchy were concentrated in the hands of the American Executive, it may be well doubted whether the public liberty would be so much endangered by it, as it would by this vast pecuniary machine, which would place in the hands of every administration fifty millions of dollars, as a fund for rewarding political partisans.

Without assuming that a corrupt use would be made of this new species of government patronage, a very slight acquaintance with the practice of all political parties, whatever may be their professions, will be sufficient to satisfy any reflecting mind that all the evil consequences of corruption would flow from its exercise. Have not our political contests too often degenerated into a selfish scramble for the offices of the country? Are there not those who sincerely and honestly believe that these offices are legitimate objects of political warfare, and the rightful reward of the victorious party? And, disinterested and patriotic as the great body of every political party is admitted to be, the fact is no less true than it is lamentable, that the most devoted and active partisans are very often mere soldiers of fortune, who watch the political signs, and enlist, at the eleventh hour, under the banners of the party most likely to prove successful. Such being, more or less, the composition of all political parties, what would be the probable use made of fifty millions of bank patronage, by a political party which conscientiously held the doctrine that all the offices in the gift of the Executive should be divided among the partisans of a successful political leader? Would not the same principle be even more applicable to bank loans; and would not the Treasury of the United States, under the sanctifying influence of party delusion, and party infatuation, be literally plundered, by mercenary retainers, bankrupts in fortune, and adventurers in politics?

Even if the administration should be ever so much disposed to restrain the abuse of this patronage, it would be utterly impracticable to exercise any efficient controul over the great number of bank directors who would be scattered over the Union, and who, upon all the known principles of human nature, it may be confidently predicted, would principally consist of busy and officious political partisans.

Such would be the depositaries—acting, not under the public eye, but under the protecting mystery of a sort of concealment and secrecy deemed indispensable in banking operations—to whom not only the whole Treasury of the Union would be confided, to be squandered, perhaps, in profligate favoritism, but the tremendous power of putting the whole property of the nation, under mortgage, for the redemption of the bills issued at their discretion To say nothing of the utter insecurity of the public revenues under such a system, a new species of legislative power, unknown to the Constitution, would be committed to these irresponsible bank directors, of which no human sagacity can predict the consequences.

A just analysis of the operation of granting loans by this Goverment bank in exchange for the notes of private individuals, will show, that it involves the exercise, on the part of the directors, of the two-fold power of appropriating the public revenue in the most dangerous of all forms—discretionary loans—and of pledging the responsibility of the Government, to an unlimited extent, for the payment of the debts at the same time created against it These are among the highest functions of legislative power, and have been expressly and exclusively vested in Congress. Unless, therefore, it be assumed, that Congress may rightfully transfer the powers with which it is invested to these bank directors, it will be difficult to find any warrant, either in the letter or spirit of the Constitution, for the creation of this tremendous engine of pecuniary influence. It may, indeed, be doubted, whether all the branches of the legislative authority united, have any constitutional power to lend the public revenue, either to individuals, corporations, or States, without reference to the objects to which it shall be applied. But, whatever may be the power of Congress on this subject, it appears to the committee, to be inexpedient, in every view of the question, that the Government should be converted into a great money lender. There is no species of trade in which it would be wise for the Government to embark; but of all the variety of pursuits known to human enterprise, that of lending money by the Government to the citizens of the country, would be fraught with the most pernicious consequences.

In the first place, it is a business to which in the very nature of things, no Government is adapted, and, least of all, a popular Government. There is no employment of capital that requires a more vigilant and skilful superintendence. Nothing but the ever active motive of individual interest can supply the watchfulness necessary to secure a banking Institution against the grossest frauds and impositions. In pecuniary transactions, few men are to be found, who will serve others, in cases involving the exercise of discretionary power, with the same fidelity that they would serve themselves; and, when we consider the strong motives, both of private friendship and political attachment, which would operate on the directors of a Government bank, to bestow its favors without impartiality or prudence, it requires but little sagacity to foresee that enormous losses would be annually sustained by the insolvency of the Government debtors.

All governments have found it expedient to place the public Treasury under the guardianship of a high and confidential officer, aided, in the enforcement of rigid responsibility, by a system of checks and counterchecks, operating upon all the subordinate officers concerned in collecting and disbursing the public revenue. Such is our own system. No discretion is vested in the chief officer of the Treasury, much less in those that are subordinate, in the appropriation of a single dollar of the public money. "No money can be drawn from the Treasury but in consequence of appropriations made by law." How far these wise and provident safeguards, and this constitutional barrier, would be prostrated by placing not only the public revenue, but the public credit, at the disposal of some hundreds of bank directors in various parts of the Union, is a very grave question for the consideration of the House.

Our own experience has demonstrated the great danger of having large masses of the community indebted to the Government. It was a deep conviction of this danger, that induced Congress to abolish the system of credit sales in the disposition of the public lands. Congress has been compelled to yield to the pressing importunities of the purchasers of these lands, by granting them not only repeated indulgencies, but by remitting some millions of the debt.—What, then, would be the situation of the Government, with a debt of fifty millions diffused throughout the country and due to it from the most active, enterprising, and influential classes of the community? Nothing that has not happened can be more certain, than that every unfavorable vicissitude in trade, every period of commercial distress and embarrassment, would give rise to importunate and clamorous calls for indulgence, and for an injudicious extension of discounts, which no administration would have the firmness to resist. Every one who has witnessed the urgency and unanimity with which the representatives of the States indebted for public lands have pressed the claims of their citizens for indulgence and remission, must be satisfied, that, if the citizens of all the States should become indebted much more largely for bank loans, the Government would have scarcely any faculty of resistance, when appeals for indulgence should come from all quarters of the Union, sustained by the strong plea of public distress and embarrassment.

The policy of extending indulgence to the public debtors, and of granting more liberal loans to the community, would, in the natural course of things, become the favorite theme of those who aspired to popular favor. Political parties would come to be divided upon the question of observing towards the public debtors a strict banking policy, indispensable to the maintenance of specie payments, on the one hand, or a liberal Government policy, necessarily involving a suspension of specie payments, on the other. And when it is considered that the whole class of debtors, always the most numerous and active portion of the community, would be naturally in favor of increasing bank issues, and extending bank indulgencies, it can scarcely be doubted that specie payments would be suspended in the first great pecuniary exigency, growing out of embarrassments in our commerce, or deficiencies in our revenue.

The Government, therefore, which is under the most sacred obligations to constrain all the banks to maintain specie payments, with a view to the uniformity and soundness of the currency, would, by its own example, perpetuate the great national evil of a fluctuating and depreciated circulating medium.

These evils, which would be so highly probable in time of peace, would be almost certain in the event of war. The temptation to supply the Federal Treasury by the easy process of bank issues, rather than resort to the unpopular process of internal taxation, would be too fascinating to be resisted. We should thus experience, what every nation has experienced in like circumstances, the manifold evils of a mere paper currency, having no relation to any standard of intrinsic value.

In these views the committee are fully sustained by the opinion of Mr. Lowndes, expressed in 1819. These are his words: "That the destruction of the [United States] Bank would be followed by the establishment of paper money, he firmly believed; he might almost say, he knew. It was an extremity from which the House would recoil, if now proposed; but if the resolution on the table were passed, it would very soon be proposed. The subject was too large for an incidental discussion. Gentlemen thought the amount of Government paper might be limited, and depreciation prevented, by the rate of interest which should be exacted. Inadequate every where, the security was particularly ineffectual in the United States."

But the inevitable tendency of a Government bank to involve the country in a paper system, is not, in the opinion of the committee, the greatest objection to it. The powerful, and in the hands of a bad administration, the irresistible and corrupting influence which it would exercise over the elections, of the country, constitutes an objection more imposing than all others united. No matter by what means an administration might get into power, with such a tremendous engine in their hands, it would be almost impossible to displace them without some miraculous interposition of Providence.

Deeply impressed with the conviction that the weak point of a free Government is the absorbing tendency of Executive patronage, and sincerely believing that the proposed bank would invest that branch of the government with a weight of moneyed influence more dangerous in its character, and more powerful in its operation, than the entire mass of its present patronage, the committee have felt that they were imperiously called upon, by the highest considerations of public duty, to express the views they have presented, with a frankness and freedom demanded by the occasion. It is, at the same time, due to their own feelings, that they should state unequivocally their conviction, that the suggestion of the Chief Magistrate, which they have thus freely examined, proceeded from motives of the most disinterested patriotism, and was exclusively designed to promote the welfare of the country. This is not the mere formal and heartless homage, sometimes offered up to official station, either from courtesy or interest, but a tribute which is eminently due, and cheerfully rendered, to the exalted character of the distinguished individual on whom it is bestowed.

Extract of a letter from an intelligent Merchant in Charleston, South Carolina, to the Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means, illustrating the exchange operations of the Bank of the U. States.

"This effect of diminishing the vast difference of exchange between the various points of the country, was evidently produced by the bank. The advantages produced by this institution, in the intercourse between the Western and Atlantic States, can be duly appreciated only by one who sees, passing before him, the actual operation of the system of exchange it has created. For example: Lexington, in Kentucky, annually accumulates a large surplus of funds to her credit in Charleston, derived from the sale of horses, hogs, and other live stock, driven to that, as well as to other Southern markets by her citizens. Philadelphia is indebted to Charleston for exchange remitted, dividends on bank stock, &c. and Lexington is indebted to Philadelphia for merchandize. Without the transportation of a single piece of coin, Lexington draws on Charleston, and remits the check to Philadelphia in payment of her debt there; which operation adjusts the balance between the three points of the triangle al-

most without expense or trouble. Could such facilities be obtained from any other than an institution having branches in different parts of the Union, acting as co-partners in one concern? Local banks, whatever might be their willingness, could not accommodate in the same manner and to a like extent."

"The discounting of bills on the low terms established by the Branch Bank at this place, is a great benefit to the agricultural interest, particularly in enhancing the price of cotton and rice; and were the bank to stop its operations, there is no saying how far these staples would be depressed. The private dealers in exchange would take the place of the bank in that business, and their profits on bills would be taken out of the pockets of the planters, as the merchants would always regulate the price they would give for an agricultural production, by the high or low rate at which they could negotiate their bills. On account of its connexion with all parts of the Union, the bank affords this important advantage to the public: it is always a purchaser and always a seller of exchange at fixed and low rates, and thus prevents extortion by private dealers." * * * * *

"Before this Bank went into operation, exchange was from 8 to 10 per cent. either for or against Charleston, which was a loss to the planter to that amount on all the produce of Georgia and South Carolina, and indeed you might say, all the produce of the Southern and Western States." * * * * *

"If the Bank of the United States were destroyed, the local banks would again issue their paper to an excessive amount; and while a few adventurous speculators would be benefited by such an issue, the honest and unsuspecting citizens of our country would, finally, be the losers. If we look back to what took place in New York, Pennsylvania, the Western States, and even in our own State, we shall see the grossest impositions committed by Banks, commencing with a few thousand dollars in specie, buying up newspapers to puff them as specie paying Banks, in order to delude the public, and, after getting their bills into circulation, blowing up, and leaving the unsuspecting planter and farmer victims of a fraud, by which they were deprived of the hard earnings of years of honest industry. But, sir, I believe the bank owes a great deal of the opposition which exists, and has existed, to the fact that it has put down these fraudulent institutions, got up by combinations and conspiracies of speculators; and who, after receiving large dividends, managed to destroy the credit of their own paper, and, by the agency of brokers, bought it up at half its nominal value.

"Since I last wrote you, I had a conversation with a gentleman in the confidence of some of the moneyed men of the North, and he says they are determined to break up the United States' Bank, to enable them to use their money to advantage; as that institution gives so many facilities to the community, as to deprive them of their former profits." * * *

"There is another consideration: the distress would be immense, which a refusal to renew the charter would produce among those who are indebted to the institution: for I find that to this Branch, the planters owe upwards of a million of dollars; and I have no hesitation in saying, as safe a debt as is owing to any Bank in the Union. But if the Bank should wind up its affairs, these planters could not get credit from other institutions; and as the Bank can sue in the United States' Court, where judgment is obtained almost at once, property would be greatly depressed, and moneyed men would buy it up for half its value. Throughout the Union, all classes would suffer, except those who should hold up their money to go into the brokerage business, or buy property at a sacrifice. If I were sure the Bank would not be rechartered, I would convert my property into money, with a view to dealing in exchange. I could make a vast fortune by it."

Singular Occurrence.—Last week, we took passage in the Steamer Rushlight at Newport, for Providence, and when about half way above the bay, a general alarm was spread among the passengers by the piercing cries of a lady who said that a worm or some other kind of an insect had crept into her ear. As the lady was somewhat sea-sick, and had kept her birth, and probably fallen into an imperfect repose—and as she was evidently terrified lest the boiler of the boat should explode, it was at first supposed that all was imaginative, and the result of an hysterical affection. She however continued her cries of distress, and appeared to be in the most excruciating agony. At this moment Mr. Amos Briggs of this town was informed of the lady's situation, and having obtained a tumbler of liquor at the bar of the boat, he proceeded to the cabin, and prevailing on the lady to suffer him to drop the liquor into her ear, he succeeded in relieving the anguish which she endured. He had not infused more than four or five drops, before a bug, almost half an inch long, made his appearance on the surface of the ear, and thus was the distracted sufferer relieved from the most excruciating anguish, and the most horrid anticipated death. But for the presence of mind which was thus evinced, the lady in all probability would have soon died or become a victim of insanity; and Mr. Briggs is entitled to the thanks of the lady and her friends for the happy effect his presence of mind so readily produced. The incident is worth remembering, and is entitled to the recollection of all, as its preservation may lead to beneficial results.

Providence (R. I.) Literary Subaltern.

We noticed yesterday on a letter post marked "Tallahasse—Free—Achille Murat, P. Master"—it being a singular circumstance to see a foreign Prince residing in this country, and performing the humble duties of Post Master in a town.

N. Y. Daily Adv.

Emancipation of the Jews in England.—A bill was introduced into the House of Commons early in April, to extend to the Jews an equality of privileges with the other inhabitants of Great Britain. It was opposed and debated on its first reading, but was finally ordered to be read once by a majority of 18 votes. It is conjectured that, though successful on the first reading, the bill will eventually be thrown out.

Newspaper Readers.—A cook, whose business it should be to cater for the palates of eight or ten hundred persons, and should be obliged to provide for each individual the dish he preferred, would have a somewhat difficult task to perform. Precisely so with the printer. No two of his readers think exactly alike as to what would in their opinion constitute proper matter to fill a paper. We would like to see a newspaper which all our subscribers should have a hand in compiling, and which should contain suitable proportions of matter, adapted to the taste of every one.—*Extract.*

CONGRESS.

Washington, May 31.

Saturday was the last business-day of the present Session of Congress; that is, the last day on which any bill could pass either House. And on no day, probably, in the History of Congress, have so many questions of interest (whose fate was doubtful up to the moment of their passage) been decided. The Previous Question was freely used; and both Houses sat, with little interruption, from ten o'clock in the morning of Saturday to four or five o'clock in the morning of Sunday.

The Cumberland Road.—The bill which provides for the continuation of the Cumberland Road, and of Surveys for objects of Internal Improvement, passed the House of Representatives. An amendment was made there, striking out the appropriation for continuing the Road from St. Louis to Jefferson City, on the ground that that was a road of the description upon which the President of the United States recently put his veto. The bill is not known to have been signed by the President.

Rivers and Harbors.—The bill embracing a number of provisions for light-houses, buoys, piers, and improvement of harbors, and embracing also an appropriation of 40,000 dollars for deepening Back Creek (at the head of Chesapeake Bay, and forming the mouth of the Chesapeake and Delaware Canal) which was contested in vain, and some smaller items of like character, passed both Houses, and is before the President.

Louisville and Portland Canal.—The bill authorizing an additional Subscription to the Stock of the Louisville and Portland Canal, which passed the Senate some time ago, passed the House of Representatives by a vote of 79 to 35, and is before the President.

Frederick and Rockville Road.—The bill authorizing a subscription to the Stock of the Washington and Frederick Turnpike Road Company, (the only deficient link in the Road from Washington to the waters of the Mississippi) passed the House of Representatives (having already passed the Senate) by a vote of 74 to 37, and is now before the President.

The Massachusetts Claim.—The bill providing for the adjustment in part of the long contested claim of the State of Massachusetts, for services rendered by the Militia during the war of 1812–15, which passed the Senate some time ago, passed the House of Representatives by a vote of 83 to 21, and is before the President.

Public Lands.—The bill, which has passed the Senate for graduating the price of the public Lands, was taken up, and by a vote to lay it on the table, postponed to the next Session.

Virgil Maxcy, of Maryland, was nominated by the President of the United States, on Saturday, to the office of Solicitor of the Treasury, which has just been created; and the nomination was confirmed without opposition.

Much business of an Executive nature was transacted on Saturday. A part of it was the ratification of a Treaty recently concluded with Denmark: and another part of it was the rejection of the nomination of Wharton Rector to the office of Indian Agent, for which he was nominated unsuccessfully, a few days before, and the confirmation of the nomination of Mr. Brodhead (son of the Representative from New Hampshire of the same name,) to be Navy Agent at Boston, in the place of Mr. Harris, reformed.

Washington, June 1.

THE CLOSE OF THE SESSION.

Yesterday, at 10 o'clock, terminated the First Session of the Twenty-first Congress.

Of the bills which passed on Saturday evening last, it will be observed, that the President put his *veto* upon one of great importance to this District and to the upper part of the State of Maryland and the whole Western country, and in which, as a connecting link of the great National Road to the West, the whole Union was interested.

It will be seen, also, that the bill for making an additional appropriation for the Louisville and Portland Canal, and the general bill concerning Light-houses, buoys, harbors, &c. have been *retained* by the President for fuller consideration. This course is believed to be without a precedent, but is not on that ground objectionable, if legal. We have looked into the Constitution, and suppose that, from its phraseology, if the President shall at any time hereafter, *during his Presidency*, sign these bills, they will become laws. Such was certainly not the intention of the Constitution; nor, we suppose, is it the intention of the President to retain these bills beyond the time necessary for their due consideration. One of these bills is of a description which has annually received the sanction of all the branches of the Government for these many years past, and in which, in the present instance, although the aggregate amount involved is not large, *twenty of the States* of this Union, besides the Territories, are more or less interested.

The determination of the President in regard to these three last bills, produced more of a sensation than any thing that usually occurs at the close of a session of Congress. The Administration is considered, by the rejection of the Rockville and Frederick Road Bill, to have taken ground against Internal Improvement, much more decidedly than was looked for generally.

A novel proceeding, yesterday, is the message of the President, qualifying his approbation of one of the bills which he signed. It is supposed by some, that this qualification may affect the construction of the part of the bill to which it refers.—This idea, however, must be erroneous; as it is palpably contrary to the genius of the Constitution, that the President shall make (by construing) the laws, and then execute them. The law must be judged by its terms, and not by the President's mental reservation in signing it.

The weather was fine yesterday; and within an hour after the adjournment, three-fourths of all the members had dispersed North, East, West, and South, to their respective homes.—*Nat. Int.*

Among the proceedings of the Senate, on the last day, were the following:

A message was received from the President of the U. States, and read as follows:

WASHINGTON, 31st May, 1830.

To the Senate of the U. States:

GENTLEMEN: I have considered the bill proposing "to authorize a subscription of stock in the Washington Turnpike Road Company," and now return the same to the Senate, in which it originated.

I am unable to approve this bill, and would respectfully refer the Senate to my message to the House of Representatives, on returning to that House the bill to authorize "a subscription of stock in the Maysville, Washington, Paris, and Lexington Turnpike Road Company," for a statement of my objections to the bill herewith returned. The message referred to, bears date on the 27th inst., and a printed copy of the same is herewith transmitted.

ANDREW JACKSON.

The bill referred to in the foregoing message, having originated in the Senate, the Senate proceeded to reconsider said bill in the manner prescribed in the 7th section of the 1st article of the constitution; and two-thirds of the Senators present not having voted for its passage, it was rejected by the following vote:

YEAS—Messrs. Barnard, Barton, Benton, Burnet, Chambers, Chase, Clayton, Hendricks, Johnston, King, Livingston, McKinley, Naudain, Noble, Robbins, Ruggles, Seymour, Silsbee, Smith, Md., Webster, Willey—21.

NAYS—Messrs. Adams, Bibb, Brown, Dickerson, Dudley, Ellis, Foot, Grundy, Iredell, Kane, Rowan, Sanford, Smith, So. Car., Sprague, Tyler, White, Woodberry—17.

Thirty-eight members present—necessary to pass the bill, twenty-six.

A message was then received from the House of Representatives, that they had appointed a committee to join such committee as might be appointed by the Senate, to wait on the President of the United States, and inform him that the two Houses having finished the business before them, were prepared to adjourn, unless he have further communications to make: in which the Senate concurred, and Mr. Woodbury and Mr. Burnet were appointed on the part of the Senate.

Mr Woodbury reported that they had discharged the duty assigned them, and had been informed by the President that he had no further communication to make, except that he has detained the act in relation to the subscription for the stock in the Louisville and Portland Canal Company; and an act in relation to certain Light Houses and Harbors for further consideration.

The usual messages were interchanged between the two Houses, of their intention to adjourn.

The President then adjourned the Senate, *sine die.*

Things left undone.—Notwithstanding the length of the Session of Congress which has just terminated, there were many subjects, on which bills had been matured and reported, which were not acted upon. Among these bills may be enumerated the following:

A bill fixing the ratio of apportionment of Representatives among the States, &c.

A bill establishing a uniform militia throughout the United States;

A bill to provide for the more effectual execution of the Ministerial duties of the Navy department;

A bill to abolish the office of Major General in the Army;

A bill imposing regulations on sales at auction, &c.

A bill for the preservation and repair of the Cumberland Road;

A bill to establish the Territorial Government of Huron;

A bill making an appropriation for Public Warehouses;

A bill for promoting the growth and manufacture of silk;

A bill to regulate the foreign and coasting trade on the Northwestern frontier;

The report of the Select Committee on the entombment of General Washington;

An act to authorize the mounting and equipment of a part of the army of the United States;

A bill for the protection of the Western frontier of the United States;

A bill extending the privilege of debenture to merchandise transported by land, or by land and water;

A bill authorizing the transportation of merchandise, with the benefit of drawback, between the Atlantic ocean and the Northern Lakes

A bill making appropriations for the Public Buildings;

A bill to enable the President to extinguish Indian titles in Indiana;

A bill for the erection of an Armory on the Western waters;

A bill for the payment of the Militia of Missouri;

A bill to establish certain post roads, and to alter and discontinue others, &c. &c.;

An act allowing the duties on foreign merchandise imported into Louisville, Pittsburg, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Natchez and Nashville, to be secured and paid at those places;

A bill authorizing the appointment of an Assistant Secretary of State;

A bill making further appropriations for the improvement of the navigation of the Ohio and Mississippi rivers, &c.

An act for the benefit of the institutions for Deaf and Dumb in the United States;

A bill confirming acts of Virginia relative to Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company;

An act to establish the office of Surgeon General, Navy U. S.;

A bill authorizing the employment of additional clerks in the Treasury and War Departments.

A bill to authorize an additional number of clerks, Post Office Department;

A bill to amend the acts authorizing the granting licenses to steam-boats; &c;

A bill to encourage ship building in the United States;

A bill for the gradual increase of the Corps of Engineers;

A bill for the organization of the Topographical Engineers;

A bill for the settlement of the Georgia Militia claims;

A bill providing for the organization of the Ordnance Department;

A bill to increase the pay and the number of Surgeons in the army of the United States;

A bill for the settlement of the claim of South Carolina;

A bill for the settlement of the claim of Delaware;

A bill for the final settlement of State claims for interest on advances in the last war;

A bill authorizing the exchange of the 16th sections granted for the use of schools;

A bill to amend the act to reduce into one the several acts regulating the Post Office Establishment;

A bill to improve the condition of the Army, and prevent desertion;

A bill to prevent Suttlers selling ardent spirits, &c.

A bill providing for the further adjudication of claims of citizens of Georgia, &c.

A bill to abolish brevet rank in the army, &c.;

A bill to alter the organization of the Marine Corps;

An act to amend the act, to set apart public lands for the encouragement of the cultivation of the Vine and Olive;

A bill providing for refunding of money to purchasers of public lands, paid through error, &c.;

An act to authorize the inhabitants of Louisiana to enter the back lands;

A bill for the relief of certain importers of cloths;

A bill for the relief of the representatives of Samuel Wagstaff.

Besides the above, were some thirty bills for making appropriations for different works of internal improvement; as many concerning the different land offices; a dozen or more concerning the District of Columbia; in all, including private bills, perhaps three hundred.—*National Intelligencer.*

From the United States Telegraph.

We learn that a Convention of Indemnity, in relation to the long pending claims of citizens of the United States upon the Government of Denmark, and for the adjustment and satisfaction of them, was concluded and signed on the twenty-eighth March last, at Copenhagen, by Mr. Henry Wheaton, Charge d'Affaires near the Government of Denmark, on the part of the United States, and by Count Schimmelman and Mr. Steeman, the Plenipotentiaries of his Danish Majesty, the ratification of which was yesterday advised and consented to by the Senate. We understand that it awaits only the preparation of the necessary forms to be ratified by the President, and that the Chevalier Peter Pedersen, Minister Resident from Denmark, is now at this capital, furnished with the ratification of his sovereign to be exchanged against that of the President of the United States; and that the amount of indemnity stipulated to be paid is six hundred and fifty thousand Spanish milled dollars, which is to be allotted to the rightful claimants, according to their several interests, conformably with the decisions of a Board of Commissioners composed of American citizens, which is to hold its sessions in this city.

Nat. Int.

Although it is understood that in reply to the invitation of the Executive, Mr. Randolph did not say explicitly whether he would or would not accept the Mission to Russia, yet private letters leave no room to doubt that he will accept the appointment.

Nat. Int.

We learn that Mr. Randolph, the new Minister to Russia, has recommended Mr. John Randolph Clay, of Philadelphia, as Secretary of Legation; and as it is the practice of the Executive, we believe, to consult the wishes of our Foreign Ministers in the selection of the Secretaries of Legation, we presume Mr. Clay will receive the appointment.—*Nat. Int.*

We understand that the new sloop of war *Concord*, Capt. Perry, fitting out at Portsmouth, (N. H.) has been ordered to repair to Hampton Roads by the 15th June, for the purpose of receiving on board the Hon. John Randolph, Minister to Russia.

Norfolk Beacon.

The New York Daily Advertiser states that "Mr. McLane, our Minister at London, has written private letters to his friends, stating that no advances have been made in the negotiation respecting the Colonial Trade, but that the matter stood as it did two years ago. There is very little probability of any thing being done that will be important to the interests of this country."

"One of the People" nominates, in Poulson's Philadelphia Daily Advertiser, the Hon John McLean, of Ohio, as a candidate for President of the United States, and mentions the following as qualifications:

He is a Christian, a member of the Methodist society.
He is a Republican.
He is a man of sound sense.
He is a Citizen, who combines with the mildest disposition, a firm and fearless mind.
He is a practical and gifted Statesman.
He has proved himself a faithful servant in the important station of Postmaster General of the United States, and as a representative in Congress.
He now does honor to the highest judicial tribunal known to the Constitution, as a pure and independent Judge.

Anecdote of Chancellor Kent.—On one occasion before the Chancellor, in the case of an alledged fraud, the counsel in the course of the argument on the wrong side of the question, attempted to strengthen points, naturally weak, by supposing a case, "Suppose," said he, "your Honor stole a horse, and"——"Stop, stop," said the Chancellor, "it's not a supposable case, sir." "Well then, your Honor," continued the counsel, after recovering from a momentary confusion, "suppose I stole a horse."—"Very like, sir; very like!" added the Chancellor.

Ohio Window Glass in England.—The Commercial Advertiser of Cincinnati says that a letter recently received in that City from a merchant in Liverpool, states the remarkable fact, that he has in his warehouse in Liverpool, one hundred boxes of 8 by 10 window glass, made on the banks of the Ohio!

A considerable excitement prevailed in Charleston, on the 13th instant, in consequence of a death by hydrophobia. The case was that of a negro boy, who was bitten on the 26th of January—the symptoms did not appear until the fifth of May, ninety nine days after the bite, and the boy died on the 13th inst. It is said that on the 12th a person was bitten by a dog who exhibited signs of madness.

We learn from the Cincinnati Advertiser, that there have been made in that city within the last twelve months no less than *one hundred and three Steam Engines.*

The Bible.—The English court Journal of the 24th, mentions that the Duke of Sussex, whose passion for collecting copies of the different editions of the Scriptures is known, has in his library no fewer than 4,000 volumes of Bibles, comprising a copy of almost every edition ever issued from the press. This collection is intended to be bequeathed to Trinity College Cambridge.

FOREIGN.

New York, June

By the politeness of the Editors of the Gazette, we have been permitted to at a Hull paper of 1st May, containing don dates to the 29th April; from which we gather the following particulars tive to the King's health:—

Our accounts from Windsor, this ning, are of a less satisfactory nature for some days past, and to the repeated quiries made at the Castle, by persons ious to hear how his Majesty is, the swer is—that the King is much the From some, however, on which reli can be placed, we are informed that the tacks the King experiences in his breath have again become more frequent, and they yield less readily to the strong cines administered for that purpose. Majesty's Medical advisers are almost stantly in attendance, and appear to sider it necessary that his Majesty sho not be harrassed with public affairs; sequently only those have been admit to his presence to-day who have what be termed an extra *entree* to the sovereig

In nearly all parts of the metropolis bulletin issued to-day has much increas the alarm in the public mind, and painful reports respecting his Majesty's dition have prevailed this afternoon. ny of the nobility have suspended th grand dinners and other parties; and Duke of Clarence, in his letter excus his attendance to take the chair at a pub dinner announced for this evening, sta that *peculiar* circumstances render his sence necessary.

It is now generally said that His Maj ty's complaint is dropsy in the chest.

The Courier of the first of May, in whi was the bulletin of the King's health, h him much the same. It was added, tha the Duke of Wellington was permitted have a private interview with the King. The general opinion at Hull was, that th King would not recover; but that his death would not occasion any change of Minis ters.

On the publication of the bulletin, con sols fell from 92 3-4 to 92 1-4.

Thursday Night, 29th.—The King contin ues much in the same state, with occasional embarrassments in His Majesty's breathing.

Salem Murder.—The man lately arrested named Palmer, is said to have made con fessions of the persons who were directly or indirectly concerned in the murder; that among them were Capt. Joseph J. Knapp, Jr. and Capt. John T. Knapp, masters of vessels. They were arrested at Wenham on Wednesday evening last. They are young men, belonging to a very respectable family, and the first is son-in-law to the lady who was a niece of Capt. White, and for many years had lived in his family as housekeeper.

The Prisoner also implicates the two Crowninshields who are now in prison, and states he resided in Salem from the 23d of February till the funeral of Capt. White, under the name of Carr, and put up at the Lafayette Coffee House. On examining the books of that establishment, it appears that a stranger, who called his name Carr, remained there two weeks without appearing to have any business or any acquaintance in town, and spent his time in reading and retirement.

The Newburyport Herald says—It is stated that Palmer confessed there were nine persons concerned, directly or indirectly, in the murder of Mr. White; that he was not the first victim intended; two other persons reputed to be wealthy, having been marked out before him. One of these last was watched for some time, but no fitting opportunity offered for the successful commission of the act. The daggers used, he said, are melted, and the hatchet concealed in a place which he designated. He confirms the statement of Hatch, that the plot was contrived at a gambling house. During the progress of the examination, it is said his father appeared and urged him to desist from further confessions, which he accordingly did. Palmer is said to be quite a young man, and was in the Maine State Prison before he was nineteen.

Respecting this man's (Palmer's) confession, we find the following additional statement in the Boston Journal, of Saturday:

Palmer declared—that Mr. White was murdered by J. Knapp, jr. a brother of J. Knapp, and other persons, who were previously in custody; that J. Knapp jr. secreted himself in the house in the day time, and admitted the rest in the night; they went into the chamber, and were removing the *iron chest* when Mr. White appeared to move, and be awakening; that Knapp struck him on the head with the hatchet, and two of the others stabbed him; that they destroyed the dirks in the furnace of a manufactory; the hatchet, which he described minutely, was buried in a certain place.—"In that place, two days ago, the hatchet was found." The Knapps are in custody.

We understand that J. Knapp, jr. watched the body of Mr. White two nights; and was one of the commanders of the volunteer guard of vigilance, which was established to detect the murderers, and protect the people. The blade of a dirk has been discovered. It is further stated that it was at Knapp's pressing request, the housekeeper had gone away to see her daughter, Knapp's wife.

Naval.—The following promotions in the Navy, were made on Thursday last:

Lieutenants Robert F. Stockton and Isaac McKeever, to be Masters Commandant.

Passed Midshipmen Robert G. Robb, Edw'd M. Vail, Fitz Allen Deas, Samuel W. Stockton, John Colhoun, Charles W. Chauncey, Lawrence Pennington, Thomas F. Craven, Andrew H. Foot, and John L. Ball, to be Lieutenants.

From the Raleigh Register.

Cape Fear.—The Board for Internal Improvements having postponed their visit to Currituck Inlet, until they can obtain the services of a skilful Civil Engineer to make an inspection of it, such Members as were present concluded to visit the Cape Fear River, in order to take personal cognizance of the Improvements which they understood had recently been made on it between Haywood and Averasborough—a part of the River which had heretofore presented almost insuperable difficulties to navigation. For this purpose, his Excellency Governor Owen, Mr. Swain, one of the Members of the Board, and the Secretary, left the City on Monday last for Haywood, where they expected to meet Col. Cadw. Jones, another Member of the Board. In this they were disappointed; but they met Mr. Mebane the Superintendant of the Works on the River and the President of the Cape Fear Navigation Company, Mr. Boylan and Mr. Mendenhall, Directors of the Company, Professor Mitchell, of our University, and Mr. Keene, the Principal Operator on the River. On Tuesday morning, these Gentlemen proceeded down the River in one of the Company's boats, accompanied by several of the neighboring planters; and there being no obstruction in the River for ten miles, they had a pleasant passage to the dam across it near the Buckhorn Falls. The dam underwent examination, and was found to need some inconsiderable repairs. The boat then entered an outlet from the River which leads to the Buckhorn Canal. The River being low, Mr. Keene had some fears that it would not be found sufficient to carry the boat through the Locks; but the event proved his fears groundless, as the boat passed them without difficulty. And when it again entered the River, it met with but few obstructions. It had indeed to pass a number of inconsiderable falls, and some very shoal places; but from the sluices cut through the former, and the activity of the hands in managing the boat over the latter, but little inconvenience was sustained from either.

When the boat reached M'Neill's ferry, which is just above the most serious falls in the River, several substantial planters were waiting to enter the boat, which soon after reached Smilie's Falls, five miles in length, and the difficulties attending the passage of which having often been noticed, it was apprehended some impediments might still remain (about thirty hands being at work upon them) but no difficulties were experienced, as, by blasting and other means, every obstruction appeared to be removed. Some of the sluices were of considerable length, and the water run through them very rapidly; but the boat passed with great ease, and in perfect safety. Along the side of these long Sluices are erected substantial Stone Walls, which serve for towing-paths to the ascending boats. Nor is the difficulty of ascending these rapid Sluices so great as might be apprehended. About double the time is required for ascending the river, that is necessary for descending it, but no additional hands are employed. Though time was taken to examine the Work done in every part of the River, the boat reached Averasborough on the second day, at an early hour in the afternoon.

Much pleased with their trip, and especially with the zeal and intelligence with which the Work on the River had been conducted, it appeared to be the general sentiment of all present, and especially of those who resided on the River, and were of course the best judges, that nothing short of a correct experimental acquaintance with business of this kind, connected with great personal industry could have effected so wonderful a change in the River; and we believe, that too much praise cannot be bestowed on Mr. Mebane as the Superintendant of the Works, and on Mr. Keene as the Principal Operator.

The Members of the Board for Internal Improvements, and the Members of the Cape Fear Navigation Company, though it was understood there was little or no difficulty in the navigation below Averasborough, continued their route on Thursday morning in the boat to Fayetteville, and arrived there in safety that evening.

As soon as it shall be generally known that there is a good navigation opened between Haywood and Fayetteville, there is no doubt that the planters within a reasonable distance from the River, will avail themselves of this easy mode of sending their crops to market. Whether the boating will be best conducted by persons who will make a business of it, or every planter will send down the River his own boat and his own hands, time and a little experience will show. We should think, that persons making business of boating, would become better acquainted with every part of the River than others and would not, of course, be so liable to accidents, as hands, who had but little knowledge of such business.

It is expected that Mr. Keene will complete his work on Cape Fear during the present Summer.—If so, we hope something will be done by our next Legislature to engage his services on some other of our Rivers. We have no longer any doubt that the falls in Neuse River could readily be overcome by sluicing, and at a comparatively small expense.—And we believe that the falls in all our Rivers could be made navigable in the same way.—*Ral. Reg.*

New Mode of Drawing.

THE Holder of Five Tickets or Shares, will be certain of obtaining at least Two Prizes and may draw Seven!

COHEN'S OFFICE—BALTIMORE.

MARYLAND STATE LOTTERY, No. 6, for 1830—To be drawn in the City of Baltimore,

On Wednesday, the 30th June.

HIGHEST PRIZE.

Ten Thousand Dollars.

BRILLIANT SCHEME.

1 prize of	10,000 Dolls.	is	10,000 Dolls.
1 prize of	2,000 Dolls.	is	2,000 Dolls.
1 prize of	1,000 Dolls.	is	1,000 Dolls.
2 prizes of	500 Dolls.	is	1,000 Dolls.
2 prizes of	400 Dolls.	is	800 Dolls.
3 prizes of	300 Dolls.	is	600 Dolls.
5 prizes of	100 Dolls.	is	500 Dolls.
10 prizes of	50 Dolls.	is	500 Dolls.
20 prizes of	20 Dolls.	is	400 Dolls.
100 prizes of	6 Dolls.	is	600 Dolls.
600 prizes of	5 Dolls.	is	18,000 Dolls.
747 prizes, amounting to			36,000 Dolls.

Only 9,000 Tickets in the Scheme—The Prizes payable in Cash, which, *as usual at* COHEN'S Office, can be had the moment they are drawn.

MODE OF DRAWING.—The Numbers will be put in one wheel as usual—and in the other will be the prizes *above* the denominiation of Five Dollars. The Drawing to progress in the usual manner. The 9,000 prizes of Five Dollars each, will be awarded to the tickets having the terminating figure corresponding with either of the terminating figures of the two first drawn numbers of different terminations from 1 to 5 inclusive—and to the tickets with terminating figure corresponding with either of the two next drawn of different terminations, from 6 to 0 inclusive. By this mode of drawing, the holder of five tickets ending with the figures 1 to 5 inclusive, or 6 to 0 inclusive, will be *certain of obtaining at least Two Prizes and may draw Seven!*

Whole Tickets $5, | *Quarters*, $1 25
Halves, 2 50 | *Eighths*, 62 *cts.*

ORDERS, either by mail (post paid) or private conveyance, enclosing the cash or prizes, will meet the same prompt and punctual attention as if on personal application.—*Direct to*

I. COHEN, Jr. & BROTHERS,—*Baltimore.*

Baltimore, May 24, 1830. 78-2t.

☞*The Register containing the Official List, will be forwarded gratis, immediately after the drawing, to those who may request it.*

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:

THURSDAY MORNING, JUNE 10, 1830.

☞ "Hampden" shall appear in our next.

Gov. Owen, David L. Swain, Esq., a member of the Board of Internal Improvements, and Messrs. James Mebane, Wm. Boylan, and Nathan Mendenhall, of the Cape Fear Navigation Company, together with several other gentlemen, arrived here on Thursday last in a boat from Haywood, having come down the river for the purpose of inspecting the works now going on under the superintendence of Mr. Mebane. They were received by the citizens of this town with all the respect due to themselves individually, heightened by the interest felt in the objects of their visit. Previous to their arrival, the Chairman of the Committee appointed at the Town Meeting, (consisting of Messrs. L. D. Henry, J. D. Toomer, T. N. Cameron, J. W. Wright, S. W. Tillinghast, John MacRae, J. W. Cochran, and T. L. Hybart,) addressed the following note to the Governor, &c.

FAYETTEVILLE, JUNE 1, 1830.

His Excellency, John Owen President, and Col. Cadwallader Jones, James Morgan, and David L. Swain, Esquires, Members of the Board Internal Improvements.

GENTLEMEN: The citizens of Fayetteville having understood that you are now engaged in examining the public works on the Cape Fear; and that in your route to Wilmington, you propose to touch at this place; and being animated with a high sense of the public utility of the measures, which, under your direction, are now successfully developing the capacities of this river for a continuous navigation; and your devotedness and ability to vindicate the cause of Internal Improvement from the obloquy which inexperience and ignorance have cast upon it; and fraught with a lively respect for your public and private characters, have held a town meeting—at which they have designated me as their organ to impart to you, their most respectful invitation to partake with them of a cold Collation, at the Lafayette Hotel, on Friday next, and to tender to you individually and collectively, the sentiments of their profound respect and esteem: In which sentiments, Gentlemen, I feel proud of this opportunity of expressing to you and each of you, the respectful assurance of my unfeigned concurrence.

I have the honor to be, your most ob't serv't,

L. D. HENRY, *Magistrate of Police.*

To which the following reply was received:

FAYETTEVILLE, JUNE 4th, 1830.

The undersigned present their most respectful compliments to Louis D. Henry, Esquire, Magistrate of Police for the town of Fayetteville, and through him to the citizens of the town, acknowledging the receipt of their polite invitation to the Board of Internal improvements to participate with them of a cold Collation, at the Lafayette Hotel.

The undersigned regret the absence of two members of the Board to which they are attached, and avail themselves of this opportunity to express the pleasure it will afford them to interchange civilities with their Fellow Citizens of Fayetteville, in any mode most agreeable to them.

With sentiments of the highest respect,

We have the honor to be, your ob't serv'ts,

JNO. OWEN,
D. L. SWAIN.

To *Louis D. Henry*, Esq'r.

On Friday, about seventy gentlemen sat down to the Collation prepared at the Lafayette Hotel, L. D. Henry, Esq. presiding, assisted by P. I. Tillinghast, Esq. The Governor, and Messrs. Swain, Boylan, Mebane, Mendenhall, and Keene, being present as guests. The following Toasts were drunk:

By the President of the Day—The University of N. Carolina—If it falls, our youth must be sent abroad for their education—our money to support the schools and colleges of other States. When will we cease to pay tribute to the North!!!

By the Vice President—Internal Improvement—A legitimate object of every State individually.

By Gov. Owen—The Uniform Companies of Fayetteville—The alacrity with which they have always done honor to the high civil and military authorities of the country, is an honorable testimonial of the elevation of their patriotism, and affords a flattering presage of their destiny when the defence of their country may require the exercise of valor & military skill.

By Mr. Swain—The Citizens of the Cape Fear and the Yadkin—Their interest and their feelings, united in a single current the last and the best hope of North Carolina.

By Wm. Boylan, Esq.—The memory of William Barry Grove.

By J. D. Eccles, Esq.—The Bladen Low Grounds of Cape Fear—Their products, natural or political, will bear comparison with the best in the State.

By Dr. Dickson—The hills of Buncombe—Rich in intellectual as in mineral wealth.

By Alex. McNeill, Esq.—Our present Board of Internal Improvement.

Mr. S. W. Tillinghast—The Hon. Mr. McDuffie—The distinguished asserter of Southern rights.

Wm. F. Strange Esq.—Internal Improvement—The firmest rivet in the bond of our union.

T. L. Hybart, Esq.—The Constitution of the United States—Forbearance and compromise made it; forbearance and compromise have preserved it; and forbearance and compromise will preserve it.

Mr. W. Winslow—The West and the Cape Fear—Future unity of action, as there is present unity of interest.

Jas. Wright, Esq.—Rotation in office—A sort of political broom, that sweeps all vexatious intruders away.

John Winslow, Esq.—Our late Representative in the Legislature of North Carolina—Distinguished alike as a jurist and as a statesman.

Wm. B. Wright, Esq.—The University of North Carolina—Its prosperity depends much upon the exertions of its Trustees. Let them act well their part.

John W. Huske, Esq.—Consolidation of the Union, distinguished from consolidation of the States—Only to be preserved by nullification.

Col. Cochran.—"The Federal Union—It must be preserved." In its defence, "we pledge our lives, our fortunes and our sacred honors."

Robt. McIntyre, Esq.—The United States of America—May their union never be severed by faction, nor disturbed by insidious ambition.

L. D. Henry, Esq.—

"The Star Spangled Banner, oh long may it wave,
O'er the land of the free and the home of the brave."

Capt. Deming—The President of the U. States.

John Winslow, Esq.—The Governor and Board of Internal Improvement—Their exertions in behalf of the West and Cape Fear, deserve our highest gratitude.

Mr. Hewsted.—The union of the States—Like the conflicting waters which gave name to the ancient village of Cross Creek, they will soon unite again.

Dr. Cochran—The Pole Boats of the Cape Fear—The circulating medium of our commerce.

Mr. H. McLean—The members of the next Legislature from the West—May the elections of the last session teach them the *value* of union.

Jas. Wright, Esq.—Upper Cape Fear—*Lock* the falls; *blast* the rocks, and *dam* the shallows.

E. J. Hale—The Union—Tariff or no Tariff, let us never despair of it.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

Mr. Hale: I intended to have been present at the late Collation given to the Board of Internal Improvements, but an unforeseen circumstance deprived me of the pleasure of participating with them on that festive occasion. Will you publish the following sentiment, which I had prepared for the occasion?

X.

The venerable, virtuous, and indefatigable Secretary of the Board of Internal Improvements.—We regret that *any* circumstance should have occurred to deprive us of the pleasure of his company at our festive board.

Our University.—The toast of our Magistrate of Police, at the late Collation, having given rise to considerable inquiry, it may be well to state, that we understand it was occasioned by the receipt of a circular, addressed to him as a Trustee, by the Secretary of the Board, urging, in the most emphatic manner, the attendance of each member of the Board at a meeting to be held at Chapel Hill on the 21st inst. to devise some plan to relieve the Institution from existing pecuniary embarrassments which threaten its very existence. It is hoped that the call will not be in vain.

Temperance.—It was remarked as a singular circumstance, and not unworthy of notice, at the Collation on Friday last, that not a drop of ardent spirits was drunk, though it was on the table in abundance.

Since our last, the Vice President of the U. States and the following members of Congress have passed through town on their way to their respective homes, viz. Messrs. Hayne Troup, and Forsyth, of the Senate; Messrs. Deberry, Wilde, Wayne, Haynes, Blair, and Campbell, of the House of Representatives.

At the annual meeting of the Stockholders of the Cape Fear Navigation Company, on Friday last, the officers of the Company for the past year were re-elected, viz. Jas. Mebane, President, Nathan Mendenhall, Wm. Boylan, Jas. H. Hooper, and John H. Hall, Directors.

The most important measure adopted at this meeting was the surrender to the State, at the suggestion of the Board of Internal Improvements, of the chartered privileges of the Company in the streams tributary to the Cape Fear, on certain conditions tending to their speedy improvement.

At a subsequent meeting of the President and Directors, George McNeill, Esq. was elected Treasurer and Agent, in place of John Crusoe, Esq. who declined a re-election.

The President and Directors have declared two dividends during the past year, each of 2 per cent.; and at the meeting of the Company, they were vested with the power to declare dividends in future at their discretion.

Silk Worms' Eggs.—Persons desirous of rearing Silk Worms, will be supplied gratuitously with Eggs, on application at the house of James H. Hooper, Esq. or at the Observer Office.

We understand that James Smith, Esq'r. of Bladen county, will have at least *one hundred* pounds of sewing silk, besides a quantity of floss, worth about $700, the product of 200,000 worms, this season, attended by a few small negro children. Let this be an encouragement to others, to engage in this profitable business.

A new Post office has been established in Anson County, N. C. called the "*Anson Gold Mine*," of which Col. Wm. Dismukes is postmaster.

Mr. Clay.—A distinguished gentleman, from Washington, expressed the opinion a few days ago, that Mr. Clay will be in the Senate of the U. S. after the next session; that he will succeed Mr. Rowan, whose term of service will expire on the 3d of March next.

We had not time in our last to express the gratification we feel at the final passage of the acts to reduce the duties on Salt and Molasses; and that gratification does not arise alone, nor chiefly, from the mere consideration of the saving they will effect in the expenses of every individual in the country, but because we consider it a blow struck against the whole Tariff system, which, judiciously followed up, will lead to its total destruction. That system has only been upheld, by the union of all the manufacturing interests, of whom the Salt and Molasses makers have now been sacrificed. These will of course desert the system that has deserted them, and with their aid we may look for the repeal of some other obnoxious duty, at the next session. Every interest thus sacrificed will drive friends into the ranks of the opponents of the Tariff; until when the public debt shall be paid off, (2 or 3 years hence,) nearly the whole country will demand a repeal of the prohibitory system. Have we not therefore much reason to anticipate the delightful prospect of the Tariff repealed, the Public debt paid, and the South again restored to good humor?

We presume the saving to the people of this State during the next year, by the reduction of the duties on Salt, Molasses, Coffee, and Tea, will not be less than $100,000.

New Paper.—Messrs. H. S. Noble & T. J. Holton have issued proposals for publishing a new paper in the town of Charlotte, Mecklenburg county, in this State, to be entitled "*The Miner's and Farmer's Journal.*" Their proposals shall have a place in our next.

Bank of Cape Fear.—We feel ourselves warranted in stating, that the Directors of the Bank of Cape Fear, will not make any dividend for the last six months.—*Wil. Recorder.*

South Carolina.—Whatever extremity this State may proceed to in relation to the tariff, we feel satisfied that Virginia, Georgia and North Carolina will not join her in the violent crusade she is meditating. The dignity and moderation of Virginia, the honor and truth of Georgia, and the good sense of North Carolina, will make deeper impressions on the whole union, and produce a more decided reaction in favor of a modification of the Tariff, than all the blustering of the indiscreet politicians of South Carolina. This is the general opinon felt in this quarter. The Virginian policy—the Virginian principles, and the Virginian dignity, as a whole, never stood higher in the nation.

N. Y. Courier and Enquirer.

We learn that, during the last week, a rencontre occurred in the town of Greenville, Pitt County, between a Mr. Cherry and a Mr. Eason, in which Eason was first wounded by a gun discharged at him by Cherry, and Cherry was wounded by a pistol discharged at him by Eason. This, however, did not terminate the quarrel, and Eason having reloaded his pistol, Cherry was killed by a second fire from Eason. Mr. Cherry was the assailant in the first instance.—*Newbern Spectator.*

Jacksonville (Illinois,) April 22.—Last week a den of Rattlesnakes was discovered near Apple Creek, by a person, while engaged in digging for rock, in that part of our country. He made known the circumstance to the neighbors, who visited the place, where they killed 193 Rattlesnakes the largest of which, as our informant, who was on the spot, told us, measured nearly four feet in length. Besides these, there were sixteen black snakes destroyed, together with one copper-head. Counting the young ones, there were upwards of 1000 killed.

Delay not.—Rabbi Eliezer said, "Turn to God one day before your death." His disciples said, "How can a man know the day of his death?" He answered them, "Therefore you should turn to God *to-day*, perhaps you may die *to-morrow*, then every day will be employed in turning."—*Clarke's Com.*

MARRIED,

In Wilmington, on Wednesday evening, the 26th ult., by the Rev. Mr. Cairnes, Mr. JOHN C. SAVAGE to Miss MARINA C. HUNTER.

In Bladen County on the same evening, the Rev'd Mr. BROBSON to Miss HANNAH ANN CROMARTIE, daughter of Mr. John Cromartie.

DIED,

At his residence in this county, on Monday morning last, DANIEL McLEAN, Esq., aged 62 years. No man in the county, probably, possessed so generally the good wishes and respect of all classes, as Mr. McLean. He formerly represented the County in both Houses of the Legislature, and has held the office of County Treasurer for the last 20 years; in which stations, as in every other situation in life, he discharged his duty with credit to himself and advantage to the public. He was an exemplary member of the Presbyterian Church. A large circle of relatives and friends mourn his loss.

On Tuesday, the 1st inst., at his residence in this County, Mr. WILLIAM ANDERSON, Sen., aged 94 years.

In this County, on Friday last, Mrs. VANN, wife of Mr. Ezekiel Vann.

Departed this life, at his residence, Shady Grove, Anson County, North Carolina, on the evening of May 30th, 1830, Mr. JAMES SHARPE, a native of Scotland, and for the last ten years a resident of North Carolina. Mr. Sharpe was well known in Scotland as a Stone Mason, and worked on the Caledonian Canal with Hamilton Fulton. He had no relations as far as is known in this part of the country. He has left some property. The Editors of Newspapers friendly to the *real* owners of property, will give this notice an insertion.—*Communicated.*

In Richmond County, on Tuesday the 2d inst. Mr. STEPHEN WILLIAMS, in the 54th year of his age. Mr. Williams was an affectionate husband, a kind and indulgent father, and obliging to all his neighbors. He has left a wide family circle, and numerous friends and relatives, to lament their irreparable loss.—[*Communicated.*

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVED on Tuesday, the 8th instant, the Cape Fear Navigation Company's boat, Wm. Murphy, from the head of Smilie's Falls, with building stone for Mr. James Kyle, of this place.

PORT OF WILMINGTON.

ARRIVED June 2, Brig New Hanover from New York. Schooner Hussar from Charleston.

CLEARED, Brig James Lawrence for Havana.—Schooners Plato for Philadelphia, Entered Apprentice for Providence.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET.

Cotton, $8 75 a 9 50. Bagging, yard, 18 a 22. Bacon, 5½ a 7. Candles, mould, 14. Coffee 11 a 14. Corn, 50 a 62½. Flour, $3½ a 4½. —Iron 5 a 6½. Flaxseed, 75 a 80. Lard, 6. Lead, 6½ a 7. Shot, per bag, $1¾ a 2. Lime, 2 a 2 50. Molasses, 26 a 28. Nails, cut, 6 75 a 7; wrought 18 a 20. Oats, 28 a 30. Sugar, common 8½ a 9, prime 10 a 11. Salt, Liverpool 65 a 70. Steel, American, 8 a 9. Tobacco, leaf, $2 a 3¾. Ap. Brandy 30 a 35. Whiskey, 24 a 26. Wheat, 60 a 65. Beeswax, 20 cts.

U. S. Bank Notes par to ¼ pr cent. prem. Checks on the North ½ per cent. premium.

METEOROLOGICAL TABLE,

From June 1, to June 9, inclusive.

DAYS.	6 a. m.	12 m.	6 p. m.	WIND, &c.
Tuesday,	75°	83	85	S. W. lowering.
Wednesday,	78	83	85	W. N. W. fair.
Thursday,	76	78	84	N. W. fair.
Friday,	74	84	89	S. W. fair.
Saturday,	81	84	89	S. S. W. fair.
Sunday,	80	87	90	S. W. cloudy.
Monday,	78	81	84	W. S. W do.
Tuesday,	69	73	73	W. N. W. fair.
Wednesday,	61	73	78	West. fair.

Wanted Immediately.

TWO smart, active and intelligent Boys, from 14 to 16 years of age, as apprentices to the Tailoring Business. Boys from the country who can come well recommended for steady habits, would be preferred.

CANNON CAISON.

June 9, 1830. 79-3t.

N. B. The Subscriber respectfully returns his sincere thanks to his friends and the public for past favors in his line of business, and hopes by due attention and punctuality in the same, to share a part of the public patronage of this place and the surrounding country. C. CAISON.

Blanks for sale.

For Sale,

A beautiful pair of blood bay *HORSES*, six years old, handsomely matched & perfectly gentle in harness. Also, a first rate *SULKEY & HARNESS.*

JNO. J. NICHOLSON.

Fayetteville, June 10, 1830. 79-3w.

Notice.

I HAVE appointed Mr. David A. Ray, my agent to attend to the settlement of my business in Fayetteville, therefore, those who are indeb ed to me, will please make payment to him, who is authorized to grant discharges.

RICHARD F. YARBROUGH.

June 9, 1830. 79-2w.

Private Boarding School.

THE exercises in the Subscriber's School, within a mile and a half of Hillsborough, will terminate on Thursday the 3d of June, and be resumed on Thursday the 8th of July next. Eight or ten more pupils would be received. Terms, 65 dollars per Session, paid in advance.

J. WITHERSPOON.

Hillsborough, June 1st, 79 6w

Dissolution of Partnership.

THE business heretofore carried on under the firm of Evans & Sundy was dissolved by mutual consent on the 1st instant. All persons indebted to the firm are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same will present them to D. L. Evans.

D. L. EVANS.
JAMES SUNDY.

June 10, 1830. 79-3w.

Saddle and Harness Making, and Coach Trimming.

THE Subscribers having formed a connexion in the above business, offer their services to the citizens of Fayetteville, and the public generally.—They trust from strict attention to business, neatness and durability of their work, to merit and receive a liberal share of public patronage.

JAMES SUNDY.
JOHN HARTMAN.

June 10, 1830. 79 tf.

Five cents Reward.

RANAWAY from the Subscriber, some time since, an indented apprentice boy named *PETER INGRAM*, about 15 years of age. The above reward, and no thanks, will be given for his delivery to me; and all persons are hereby forbid from harboring or crediting him, as I will not be responsible for any acts of his.

DUNCAN M'COLL.

Fayetteville, June 9, 1830. 79

To the Afflicted.

HADLOCK'S Vegetable Sirup & Powder,

FOR DISEASES OF THE LUNGS.

THE Proprietor of this Medicine, after repeated trials of its virtues, which have been attended with the most signal success, now offers it to those who are afflicted by the wasting diseases which it is designed to relieve, in full confidence that it will be found efficacious, particularly if taken in the *incipient* stages of these diseases.

For two years past, this Medicine has been prepared in the form of a powder, and taken as an infusion, with the most happy success. It is now offered to the afflicted in the form of a Sirup or in Powder, as the patient may prefer, under the conviction, that either form will produce the same happy result. Those who consult convenience, and seek what is at once agreeable to the palate and salutary to the whole system, will give a preference to the Sirup, as it is already prepared and fit for immediate use. Among its most prominent qualities the following may be mentioned, as entitled to particular consideration. It promotes that gentle perspiration which is deemed healthy, and checks those sweats which are morbid and pernicious. It relieves chronic affections, and congestion of the lungs, by giving force to the languid circulation. It assuages cough. It promotes a free and mild expectoration. It removes pain from the chest. It relieves asthmatic or difficult respiration. It corrects obstinate costiveness, and thus leaves the bowels in a regular and healthy state. Thus, it is found, that those painful symptoms which indicate diseased lungs, readily yield to this powerful remedy, when seasonably restored to, and that it restores the patient to that bodily vigour, which that cruel disorder, the consumption, if left to its natural operation, would very speedily destroy.

Certificates respecting the virtue of this Medicine will accompany each bottle. Price $2 50 a bottle, or $24 a dozen. For the Powders, $1 per bottle, or $9 a dozen.

JAMES HADLOCK.

Fayetteville, N. C. June 10, 1830.—79-tf.

"Don't give it up."

ANOTHER CHANCE is now offered to redeem your former losses: for the small sum of $5, you may get 25,000 Dollars. Send your orders for the Lucky Numbers to the Office of

B. W. Hewson,

Sycamore Street, PETERSBURG, Va.

Who had the pleasure of selling and paying to one of his customers a few days since, in a whole ticket, No. 8, 27, 38, a Capital Prize of 25,000 Dollars.

Dismal Swamp Canal Lottery, No. 7.

To be drawn in Petersburg, on Friday, 11th June.

PRIZES FOR DISTRIBUTION.

	25,000	DOLLARS,
	5,000	DOLLARS,
	2,500	DOLLARS,
	1,505	DOLLARS,
5 Prizes of	1,000	DOLLARS,
5 do	500	DOLLARS,
5 do	400	DOLLARS,
10 do	300	DOLLARS,
20 do	200	DOLLARS,
35 do	100	DOLLARS,
	&c.	&c.

Tickets $5, *Halves* $2 50, *Quarters* $1 25.

Don't let this splendid opportunity pass without a chance for the Great Capitals, send without delay. The Drawings will be sent where directed. Address

B. W. Hewson,

PETERSBURG, Va.

HEWSON'S PRIZE LIST.

Drawing of the Dismal Swamp Canal Lottery, No. 6.

Nos. 24, 17, 44, 42, 31, 59, 2, 50, 34.

No. 17, 24, 44, prize of 25,000 Dollars. As usual, several good prizes sold at

HEWSON'S OFFICE,

PETERSBURG—Va.

June 2, 1830.

New Cheap Fancy
DRY GOODS STORE.
SPRING & SUMMER GOODS.
Henry L. Jones,

HAS just received by the last arrivals from New York & Philadelphia, a Large and Elegant supply of FASHIONABLE *SUMMER GOODS*, comprising a very extensive assortment of *English, French, Italian, Swiss, German, India, and American Dry Goods*, selected with the utmost care from the latest Importations for the Spring of 1830; and which he offers to WHOLESALE and RETAIL PURCHASERS, as LOW as any Goods of the SAME QUALITY can be bought in this market. Among his assortment will be found all that is new and fashionable, comprising in part the following:

EXTRA super blue and black Saxony Cloths,
Ditto Olive, drab, Oxford mixt and steel gray ditto.
Handsome silver gray and drab cassimere,
Fine dark and steel mixt sattinetts
2 cases low priced ditto, assorted colors,
A great variety of extra fine Valentia, Marseilles, and swansdown vesting. Black & fancy col'd Silk ditto
Rich, heavy, plain and cut silk velvet vestings
A large & BEAUTIFUL SELECTION of FANCY CALICOES, of EVERY DESCRIPTION, and UNUSUALLY CHEAP.
Green, white & red Flannels, fine and low priced
Fine gauze & Welsh ditto, assorted
Scarlet and colored cloth shawls
Blue and dark colored heavy camlets
Tartan and Caroline plaids, handsome patterns,
Superior blue Circassians, for Ladies cloaks,
2 cases 7-8 & 4-4 Irish Linens, whole & demi pieces
7-8 8-4 9-4 and 10-4 table diaper
5-4 & 6-4 super Irish Sheeting. Russia & Scotch do.
3-4 7-8 & 4-4 brown and bleached duck
1 case really fine bird-eye Diaper. 1 do. Russia do.
1 case super 6-4 cambric dimity
1 do do low priced furniture ditto
2 cases super plain & fig'd blk bombazetts
1 case super colored circassians, for children
2 cases low priced Leghorn bonnets. 1 do extra fine.
4-4 5-4 and 6-4 fine and low priced jaconet muslins
4-4 5-4 and 6-4 corded and checked do.
1 case fine and low priced cambric do.
Plain and figd mull and medium do.
72 ps. super figd Swiss do. some very richly worked
A good assortment of plain Swiss do.
Rich tambored and needle worked book muslins,
Ditto fine and low priced
5 bales heavy 3½ 4 4½ and 5 point blankets
1 do. 7 4 8-4 9-4 10-4 11-4 12-4 13-4 sup Rose ditto
1 bale super German Oznaburgs, good quality
1 bale 4-4 super porter sheetings
Padding, buckram, and sail duck.

Domestic Goods.

A large assortm't 3-4 7-8 4-4 & 5-4 brown sheetings and shirtings [shirtings.
1-4 7-8 4-4 & 5-4 bleached Washington & sea island
3-4 7-8 4-4 & 5-4 super indigo apron checks,
3 bale low priced bed ticking. 1 do. super. quality
A great variety of Brazilian and ornamented tuck & side combs, of every description
Large tortoise shell tuck and side combs, assorted,
Misses long neck do.

Silk Goods.

Rich embroidered Gros de Naples.
Extra heavy black Italian Lustrings
Jet and blue black Gros de Naples
A great variety of fancy colored ditto
Sup blk satin Levantine. Figd & plain Gros de Indies
Splendid fancy col'd Ismyrines, a new and beautiful article. Heavy blck sinchews and sarsnetts.
A great variety of fancy col'd Palmerines, very cheap
Plain and striped Foulards and cote paleys
1 case assortd super blk bombazines, some really fine
Straw, blue, Pink, & white Florences
3-4 & 5-4 black Italian mode
Black Italian crape and crape leisse
Pink, white, green, and straw colored do.
Rich heavy white and straw colored satins
Real Mandarin crape robes, very rich and heavy
Do. French & India ditto. Canton & Nankin crapes
Crape de Lyons, and Italianet Netts,
Black worsted bareges and gauzes [ticle.
Rich embroidered belt ribon, a new & beautiful ar-
A great variety of painted & fancy col'd belt ribons
Tafata ribons, all widths and colors
A few sets rich bonnet ribons, superior to any ever offered by us. A great variety fancy low priced do.
105 pieces handsome cap ribons.
Black love do. all widths
Fancy barege scarfs and long shawls
Merino and Cashmere do. Rich barege & fancy do.
Embroidered crape and lithographic do.
Extra gros de Indies and gros de Berlin do.
Black love handkerchiefs, and Barcelona do.
Blk and fancy col'd Italian cravats, with and without borders,
Ladies English & French blk & white super silk hose
Do. do. silk gloves
Hoskins's mitts and kid gloves, of every description
Gentlemen's black and colored do.
Do. woodstock and Norway doe do.
Do. col'd and white dress castor do
Rich bobinet lace capes and palerines
Super Swiss and tamboured do
A great variety of English and French thread laces and insertion lace
Bobinet laces, all widths and patterns
4-4 5-4 & 6-4 fine bobinet lace and thread floss
Black & white bobinet lace veils, some very splendid
Linen cambric & linen cambric handkerchiefs, with and without col'd borders
Super bandana and foulard German & India hkfs. of superior quality, all colors

Cutlery, &c.

Rodgers' fine pen and pocket knives.
Large, heavy, and long dirk do.
Fine & low priced extra steel scissors
Breakfast & dinner knives & forks, some very super.
Extra fine razors, warranted genuine, in handsome morocco cases
Heming & Son's best sewing needles.
Bodkins, darning needles, &c. &c
Super plated candlesticks, snuffers & trays,
Brass and bed chamber do.
Gilt looking glasses, all sizes and newest patterns
Bed chamber do. with and without drawers
A variety of antique oil, Fancy soaps. Otto of roses
Real French Cologne, &c. &c [out clasps
Super fancy morocco pocket books, with and with-
Silver thimbles and pencil cases Bead reticules & purses. Ladies work baskets
Rich parasols and super large family Umbrellas
Super white velvet, and camel hair pencils
Ladies screw plate pincushions, and velvet do
A variety of rich jet necklaces, blk and fancy colors
Suspender, pearl, and cambric shirt buttons
Lewis & Tomes best gilt coat buttons
Ladies habit and fancy carved do. and vest do
Paste boards, wire, &c. &c &c

Fayetteville, N. C. May 6, 1830.

Taken Up,

AND committed to the Jail of Bladen County, on the 13th of May, a Negro Woman and her Child. The woman named Betty and the child named Flora, who say they belong to John Gilchrist on Little Peedee, South Carolina. Said woman is about forty years old, the child four or five years old; she says she formerly belonged to Dugald McKeithan of this County, and that she has been run away two months. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take said Negroes away.

R. PLUMMER, *Jailer.*

Elizabethtown, Bladen County, N. C. May 22, 1830. } 77-3w.

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20 Casks unslacked LIME and 10 barrels Irish POTATOES, for sale by JOHN HUSKE.

February 17, 1830. 63-tf.

Notice.

THE Subscribers offer for rent for a term of years, the well known *STORE HOUSE* and *WARE HOUSES* which they now occupy, on the south side of Hay street, at the foot of Hay Mount. The establishment is too well known to require further particulars. Apply to

HALL & JOHNSON.

Fayetteville, May 20. 76tf.

Wanted,

5,000 Lbs. of WOOL, for which a liberal price will be given.

HALL & JOHNSON.

May 20.

Shocco Springs;

WARREN COUNTY, NORTH CAROLINA.

ON the 1st day of June next, the Houses at Shocco Springs, *nine* miles South of Warrenton, and sixteen miles North of Lewisburg, will be opened for the reception of visitors. The great advantages of this Watering place in most cases of Dyspepsia, other diseases and debility, having been tested by those who have attended them, to such, it is only necessary to say, that all the Buildings are in excellent repair and condition. The accommodation, in every respect, shall be such as my best efforts can effect, for comfort and convenience to all who may visit the place. To those who have not visited Shocco, it may be necessary to say, that the buildings are sufficiently numerous and conveniently arranged for the accommodation of a large assemblage. The private apartments will afford ample retirement to those who prefer it, and the public Halls are abundantly spacious to receive all who may desire company, and where music and dancing can be enjoyed by such as delight in it.

An arrangement will be made to have Divine Worship performed at the Springs on the Sabbath day, where such visitors as may choose, can attend preaching without inconvenience.

In addition to the valuable Medical qualities of the Shocco waters, they are located in a most healthy part of the country, surrounded by a polished society, where the invalid can be restored to health, in an agreeable circle.

The best of servants have been provided; the Bar will be found to contain the choicest Liquors, and no pains will be spared to render the time of visitors perfectly comfortable.

My terms for Board, &c. will be $1 per day for each grown person—Children and Servants half price. For Horses $15 per month, or 60 cents per day.

ANN JOHNSON.

Notice.

There will be a BALL and PARTY furnished at Shocco Springs, on the evenings of the 6th and 7th July. The Music provided for the occasion will not be inferior, if not superior, to any that was ever heard in North Carolina.

Shocco Springs, May 1st, 1830. 76-8w.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

ANSON COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, April Term, 1830.

Mildred Colson, Adm'r of Thomas Colson, dec'd, *vs.* Michael Cason. } ATTACHMENT. The Garnishment of Elijah Cason filed.

IN this case, it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the defendant, Michael Cason, resides without the limits of the State, it is therefore *Ordered*, That publication be made for three months in the *Carolina Observer*, that unless the said Michael Cason appear at our next County Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the county of Anson, at the Court House in Wadesborough, on the second Monday in July next, and then and there to plead, answer or demur to the said attachment, otherwise judgment will be taken pro confesso.

Witness, *William Dismukes*, Clerk of our said Court at Office, the second Monday of April, A. D. 1830, and 54th year of our Independence

(74) WILLIAM DISMUKES, *Clk.*

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

ANSON COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, April Term, 1830.

James Thomas, *vs.* Michael McKay, } ATTACHMENT. Levied on 120 acres of Land, as the property of Defendant.

IN this case, it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the defendant, Michael McKay, resides without the limits of the State, it is therefore *Ordered*, That publication be made for six weeks in the *Carolina Observer*, that unless the said Michael McKay appear at our next County Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the county of Anson, at the Court House in Wadesborough, on the second Monday in July next, and then and there to plead, answer or demur to the said attachment, otherwise judgment will be taken pro confesso.

Witness, *William Dismukes*, Clerk of our said Court at Office, the second Monday of April, A. D. 1830, and 54th year of our Independence.

(74) WILLIAM DISMUKES, *Clk.*

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

ANSON COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, April Term, 1830.

Nancy Taylor, *vs.* The Heirs at Law of Wm. Taylor, dec. } PETITION FOR DOWER.

IN this case, it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Sanders Taylor, William Green and Mary his Wife, Joseph Boggan and Sarah his Wife, Laban and Edwin Caraway reside without the limits of the State, it is therefore *Ordered*, That publication be made for three months in the *Carolina Observer*, that unless the said Sanders Taylor, William Green and Mary his Wife, Joseph Boggan and Sarah his Wife, Laban and Edwin Caraway, appear at our next County Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the county of Anson, at the Court House in Wadesborough, on the second Monday in July next, and then and there to plead, answer or demur to the said petition, otherwise judgment will be taken pro confesso.

Witness, *William Dismukes*, Clerk of our said Court at Office, the second Monday of April, A. D. 1830, and 54th year of our Independence.

(74) WILLIAM DISMUKES, *Clk.*

For Sale.

15,000 Lbs. Bacon.
4,500 Bushels Salt,
100 Sides Sole leather, by

WILLIAMSON WHITEHEAD.

April 14, 1830.

Notice.

THE Subscribers having sold out their entire Stock in Trade to Mr. A. Torrence, request all persons indebted to them either by Note or Book Account, to come forward and settle the same without delay with A. W. Horton and Geo. W. Hutton or either of them, who are fully authorized to collect all debts due the Subscribers, and to grant discharges for the same. They may at all times be found at the Counting Room of Mr. A. Torrence.

HORTON, HUTTON, & CO.

Fayetteville, February 25, 1830. 65tf.

A New Supply.

THE Subscriber has just returned from New York with a splendid assortment of *Seasonable, Fancy*

Dry Goods,
GROCERIES, &c.

which he will sell cheap for cash or country produce, at his Store, South East corner of Market Square.

SAMUEL FERGUSON.

Fayettville, April 29. 73 tf.

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10 Barrels Tanner's OIL,
Lamp Oil,
50 kegs fresh ground White Lead,
For sale by JOHN HUSKE.

March 24, 1830. 68*tf.*

Notice.

THE Subscriber having purchased the Entire STOCK OF GOODS, of Messrs. Horton, Hutton, & Co. in this place, begs leave to inform his friends and their former customers, that he has now on hand a very general and extensive assortment of GROCERIES, which he will dispose of for Cash or Country Produce, on as good terms as can be procured in this market. His Stock will in part comprise the following articles, viz:

50 Hhds. Prime Sugars,
20 bbls. loaf and lump do.
165 bags prime green Coffee,
14 do Pepper and Spice,
140 kegs cut Nails,
25 do Brads,
25 hhds. prime retailing Molasses,
2 hhds. English Copperas,
1 hhd. Dutch Madder,
5 hhds. N. E. Rum,
1 hhd. old Jamaica Rum,
1 do. N. O. Rum,
3 pipes Cogniac brandy,
2 pipes old Holland Gin,
Sweet and dry Malaga, Teneriffe & Sherry, Madeira and Port, } *WINES,*
1 cask Epsom Salts,
1 do. Alum,
2 ceroons Sp. flt. Indigo,
20 bbls. Mackerel and Mullets,
20 boxes bar Soap, (Colgate's best.
30 do Windsor and variegated Soap,
5 casks Rice,
30 whole and half boxes Raisins,
40 casks fresh Thomastown Lime,
1000 bushels Liverpool Salt,
500 do Alum do.
10 tons Swedes Iron,

Paints and Dye Stuffs,
Train, Lamp, Linseed, & Sweet Oils,
Crockery and Hollow Ware,
Patent Medicines,
Scotch and Maccabau Snuff,
Bale Rope and Bagging,

Trace chains, weeding hoes, bar lead and shot, curry combs, bed cords, plough lines, twine, shovels, hair and wire sifters, bonnet boards, mustard, foolscap, letter and writing paper, tin plate, fur hats, smith's bellows, anvils and vices, with a great variety of other articles too tedious to enumerate.

A. TORRENCE.

N. B. All persons having demands against the firm of Horton, Hutton, & Co. are requested to present them to the subscriber, who will settle the same. A. TORRENCE.

Fayetteville, Feb. 25, 1830.

Piano Fortes.

2 Elegant *PIANO FORTES*, L. Ricket's make, for sale on liberal terms, by

WILLKINGS & CO.

July 23, 1829. 33tf.

Just received and for sale,

10 Barrels Tanner's OIL,
50 kegs White Lead in oil, and
Genuine Port Wine, in boxes of one doz. each.

JOHN HUSKE.

December 3. tf.

CHEAP PAPER.

WHOLESALE OR RETAIL.

THE Subscriber has just received on commission, from the celebrated Mills of *D. & J. AMES*, a large assortment of Foolscap and Letter Paper, of various qualities, which will be sold low, wholesale or retail, at the OBSERVER OFFICE. A constant supply will be kept on hand. The attention of Merchants is invited.

E. J. HALE.

Fayetteville, April 15, 1830.

BOOKS

FOR Sunday Schools and Juvenile Libraries, published by the American Sunday School Union, for sale by

WILLIAMSON WHITEHEAD.

Fayetteville, May 6. 74tf.

JOHN LIPPITT,

Commission Agent, Fayetteville N. C.

HAS taken the Store on Green street, formerly occupied by Hugh McLaurin, Esq., and offers his services for the sale and purchase of produce.—Particular attention paid to receiving and forwarding Goods, on reasonable terms.

March 10, 1830. 66tf.

JOHN LIPPITT,

COMMISSION AGENT,

HAS just received on consignment, and will sell low for cash or barter,

Hhds. Molasses, (superior)
Bbls. brown and loaf Sugar,
Bags Coffee and Pepper,
Do. Filberts and Almonds,
Boxes Chocolate, Soap and Muscatel Raisins,
Gunpowder, Young Hyson and Hyson Teas, in 6 and 7 lb. boxes,
Kegs cut Nails,
¼ qr. casks Malaga Wine.
Cheese, Shot, (assorted)
Casks fresh Rice,
Mackarel, No. 3.

March 10, 1830. 66tf.

30,000 Lbs. choice *BACON*, for sale for cash or on time.

JOHN M DOBBIN.

April 29, 1830. 73-tf.

Martin's History of North Carolina.

A few copies just received and for sale by E. J. HALE.

January 14.

Henry's Commentary.

FIRST AMERICAN EDITION,

Edited by the Rev. Geo. Burder, and the Rev. Joseph Hughes, A. M.

THIS popular work, which is daily taking the place, with more than one denomination of Christians, of all other Commentaries on the Bible, will be furnished by the Subscriber to any person desirous of procuring it, at $2 less than the N. York price. A volume of the work may be seen at the Observer office.

E. J. HALE.

May 22, 1830.

Lafayette Hotel,

HAY STREET,

FAYETTEVILLE, N. CAROLINA.

RICH'D COCHRAN

HAS taken the above Stand recently occupied by Mr. Wm. Tracy, and respectfully solicits a share of public patronage; the conducting of this Establishment is placed under the superintendance and control of his

Father and Mother,

Who will endeavor to give general satisfaction. The Hotel is in a central situation, spacious and well furnished.

He deems it unnecessary to expatiate upon the various inducements which this House presents to Travellers, or to make a profession of extraordinary merit on the occasion.

For *BOARDERS* or *TRAVELLERS* who wish to be retired, there is a House detached from the Hotel, not far from the seat of business and contiguous to the Court House, which affords comfortable and pleasant Lodging Rooms.

A *BATHING HOUSE* is attached to the premises, where a Cold or Warm Bath will be furnished on short notice.

July 31. 82-tf.

General Stage Office.

THE *only* general authorized Stage Office is kept at the above Hotel, which the following Stages arrive at and depart from, *by order of the Proprietors:*

Camden, Columbia, Augusta, Charleston, Raleigh, and Petersburg Stages, daily.

Norfolk Stage, departs every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, arrives Sunday, Tuesday and Thursday.

Wilmington Stage, departs Monday, Wednesday and Friday, arrives Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday.

Western Stage, Rockingham, Wadesborough, &c arrives on Thursday and departs on Saturday.

Passengers are certain of securing seats in any of the above Stages, and receiving correct information as to the several routes. R. COCHRAN.

☞ As statements have been made, and are made, calculated to deceive and mislead the Public, and Travellers particularly, the Proprietor of the above Hotel, with the consent and approbation of the Proprietors of the Several Stages, subjoins the following certificates:

Mr. Cochran,—We have received your note of this date, and have in reply to say, that we consider the Lafayette Hotel as our Stage Office, agreeably to our letter to you of the 1st August, 1828.

C. & P. MALLETT,
Proprietors of Charleston, Camden, and Tarborough Stages.

March 28, 1829.

The Lafayette Hotel is our only authorised Stage Office where seats can be taken.

O. & D. SALTMARSH,
Proprietors Raleigh and Petersburg Stages.
R. W. LATIMER,
Proprietor Wilmington Stage.
D. A. DAVIS,
Agent Western Stage.

Fayetteville, April 2, 1829.

Anson Hotel,

WADESBOROUGH, N. CAROLINA.

THE Subscriber returns his grateful acknowledgments to his friends and the public generally, for the liberal support he has heretofore received, and in soliciting a continuance of those favors, assures those who may visit this place in Court weeks, as well as Travellers and persons of pleasure, that they will find at this Establishment comfortable accommodations; his arrangements being such as to enable him in future to devote more of his own personal attention to the Establishment; he therefore begs leave to assure all those who may have the goodness to call on him, that no pains will be spared on his part, to render their situation as comfortable as possible.

His Table will be furnished with the best the country and market affords. His Bar will be constantly supplied with the choicest of Domestic Liquors. His Stables are large, and shall be attended with experienced and honest Ostlers, and the best provender. &c INGOE D. CASH.

Wadesborough, Feb. 4, 1829. 10tf.

JAMES MARTINE,

COPPER, TIN, & SHEET IRON MANUFACTURER,

Hay Street, a few doors east of Mess. Hall & Johnson,

BEING thankful for the liberal encouragement he has received, begs leave to inform his friends and the public, that he has commenced the Tin business, and having employed first rate workmen, flatters himself that he will be enabled to give satisfaction to all who may favor him with their custom. He has on hand, and offers on the most reasonable terms, *STILLS* of various sizes, from 35 to 120 gallons, Hatter's Kettles and Stampers, a general assortment of Brazier's Copper and Bottoms Bolt Copper, Copper and Iron Rivets, Rod Iron from 3-16 to 7-8, also Sheet Iron, and every article in his line, with a general assortment of

Copper & Tin Ware,

And will continue to manufacture, of the best materials and workmanship, every article in his line, at a short notice. ☞ Orders from the Country thankfully received and promptly attended to.

☞ Cash paid for old Copper and Pewter.

Fayetteville, Nov. 24—51-tf

Wanted,

A First rate *TIN PLATE WORKER.* To such an one constant employment and liberal wages will be given by applying to

JAMES MARTINE.

January 28,

Fifty Dollars Reward.

RANAWAY

FROM the Subscriber, on the 29th ult. a likely Negro Fellow, named George, about 30 years old, rather below the ordinary size, thin visage, had when he left, a considerable quantity of good clothing, a watch, and makes, on occasions, an imposing appearance, supposed to have a free pass, and no doubt considerable money, for whose apprehension and delivery I will give fifty dollars, and for the conviction of any person harboring him, or evidence sufficient for conviction before a court of justice, I will give twenty five dollars.

CHARLES ROBINSON.

Rockingham, Richmond county, Jan. 16—60tf

Molasses.

20 Hhds. superior Surrinam MOLASSES,
For sale by WILLKINGS & CO.

February 4, 1830. 16tf

Cheap New Goods.

THE Subscriber is now opening an elegant supply of *NEW SPRING and SUMMER GOODS*, which he offers at wholesale or retail, at the lowest market prices. He respectfully invites his friends and customers to call and examine his assortment, which consists in part of the following, viz.

Super Cloths and Cassimeres of various colors,
Black lasting, circassian, prunell and white Jeans,
Do do super do brown and bleached Russia Drillings
Do do mixt Lasting and super French do. Linen and Drillings,
Fine and common yellow Nankeens, & sup. India do
A great variety of extra Valentia, Marseilles and fancy Vestings,
Plain and figured silk do., superior plain blk. velvet Vestings,
Super heavy, soft finished Irish Linens, very cheap,
Do. scarlet Bandannas and fancy silk Hkfs.
Rich figured Gros de Naples and plain do.
Plain and figured rich changeable do.
Black and col'd Gros de Indes and Palmerines,
Blk Italian Lutestrings, sarsnet and sattin Lenatine,
Pink, green, white and straw col'd Florence,
Superior Gros de Nap Hkfs, Blond Gauze and worsted Barege do.
Figured and Plaid Gauze do. very superior.
Crape, Barege and fancy silk Scarfs.
4-4 5-4 bobinet, do Veils and Laces,
Ladies and Gentlemen's blk and white silk Gloves.
Do. do super H. Skin and Beaver do.
Gentlemen's Linen do. brown and bleached.
Do. do. cotton and silk Hose blk and white,
Do. cotton and thread 1-2 Hose and brown bleached.
An assortment of ladies Mitts, embossed and rich changeable Belts, fancy Ribbons, blk and col'd narrow do. Watch Guards &c.
A great variety of worsted and silk Braids all colors, Queen's blk Braid and habit do.
Large Tortoise shell tuck and side Combs assorted.
Brazilian do. ornamented, and side Combs,
Superior Silk Umbrellas and Parasols, Cotton do.
A select assortment of Foulard and common Calicoes, very cheap.
Super French and Cambric Ginghams, Plaid and Stripe do.
Plain and figured Book and Swiss Muslins, Cambric do., and long Lawns.
Linen, Cambric, and do. Hkfs.
Bird's eye Diaper, Russia do. and Sheetings.
Gentlemen's super blk Italian Cravats and fancy do.
Do. Berkley and superior hair Cord do.
Webb's suspenders, worsted and silk do., very superior.
Brown and bleached cotton Shirtings and Sheetings
Dowlas, Osnaburghs and Tickienburghs,
One case Leghorn Bonnets very cheap.
Ladies and gentlemen's Shoes and Boots, fine and common, very cheap.
Gentlemen's white and black fur Hats, some very fine, Havana do.
An assortment of Hardware, Crockery and Glass Ware.

Groceries.

Loaf and lump Sugar, old Sherry and Teneriffe Madeira and Port Wines, old Jamaica Rum,
Cogniac Brandy. Porter and Cider in Bottles,
Fresh Lemons and Superior Raisins.

ARCH'D. CAMPBELL.

April 15th, 1830.

Leather and Shoe Store,

PERSON STREET,

THREE Doors East of Market Square.

I AM now opening a very extensive assortment of *BOOTS and SHOES*, embracing every variety of kind, and offer them by the case, dozen or retail, at prices *less than usual*, for *cash only.*

ALSO,
Sole and Upper Leather,
Skirting and Harness do.
Best Philadelphia Calf Skins,
Lining Skins and Bindings,
Best Cochineal Coach Linings;
Do. blue and black do. do.
Black Mor. Skins and Hatter's Linings,
Brushes and Fancy Baskets,
Shoe Thread, Blacking, Trunks, &c. &c.

Also, HATS,
By the case or otherwise.

W. L. HAWLEY.

Fayetteville, October 15. 45tf.

P. S. The MANUFACTURING BUSINESS is carried on extensively, and every pains taken to please our customers. W. L. H.

W. Whitehead,

OFFERS FOR SALE

15 Hhds. good Sugar,
3 ditto. prime Coffee,
40 bags Coffee, some very low priced.
22 hhds. Molasses,
70 kegs cut Nails,
50 casks best quality Stone Lime,
20 bbls. Mackerel,
10 boxes window glass, 8×10.
8 bbls. green Copperas,
Alum and Liverpool Salt,
A good assortment of Castings,
Iron; American, and English,
Blistered & German Steel,
Cotton bagging and bale rope,
Powder, shot, and Lead,
Alum, Indigo, Madder and Logwood.

February 25, 1830.

☞NOTICE.

THE Subscriber having been appointed Standing Keeper for the County of Cumberland, gives notice that he has taken the Office on Gillespie street near D. McColl's Tailor Shop, and nearly opposite the State Bank, where he can at any time be found. The public are hereby notified, that all those using Weights and Measures should apply to him and have them examined according to law—all those failing to do so, will be dealt with as delinquents.

ANDERSON CURTIS.

Fayetteville, March 18, 1830. 67tf.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

MONTGOMERY COUNTY.

COURT OF EQUITY, Spring Term, 1830

Stephen B. Munn, *vs.* Hervey Law, Gurdon Robbins, and John Culpeper. } ORIGINAL BILL. *Foreclose a Mortgage.*

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that Gurdon Robbins, one of the defendants, is not an inhabitant of this State, it is therefore *Ordered*, by the Court, that publication be made for six weeks in the *Carolina Observer*, printed in Fayetteville, that the said Robbins appear at the next term of said Court, to be held at the Court House in Lawrenceville, on the second Monday in September next, and answer, plead or demur, or judgment pro confesso will be entered against him.

A true copy from the Minutes.

JNO. CHRISTAIN, C. & M. T.

Lawrenceville, May 1, 1830. 74-

Port and Lisbon WINES.

WILLKINGS & CO. have just received for sale:

1 Pipe Port and
10 Qr. casks Lisbon } *WINES,*

Superior quality, imported into Wilmington, from Lisbon, 13th Feb. 1830.

March 3.